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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—657—

#### Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the arrival of the Portuguese Ship *Carmo*, Captain Gonsalves, from Macao the 25th of December and Malacca the 30th of March.

The most important subject that occupied the public mind at the date of our latest advices from Europe, we have to-day given some more extracts, showing the opinions of different political writers; the result of all which is, that war or peace is still extremely doubtful.

**Reform.**—We do not remember ever to have derived such unmixed gratification from any political measure, as that which we experienced at York on the 11th of Nov. from the proceedings of the Reform Committee, for promoting a meeting of the Freeholders of this County. The character and temper of the Committee, the devotion of its members to the public interests, the unanimity which prevailed, and the fair promise of a great national benefit arising out of their labours, all conspired to produce this feeling. The Committee assembled at twelve o'clock in the large room at *Stridge's Hotel*, and Mr. Fawkes was invited to take the Chair. This honour he declined in favour of our senior County Member, in a way that showed that, in the whole of this proceeding, the cause he supported was with him every thing, and personal distinction nothing. Lord Milton was then, by the unanimous request of the meeting, placed in the Chair. After some preliminary observations from the Noble Chairman, the Committee proceeded to the main business of the day. The nature of their proceedings will be collected from the Resolutions from which it will be seen, that a Requisition to the High-Sheriff—"To call a meeting of the County of York, to take into consideration the present state of the House of Commons, and the necessity of a Reform thereof," was unanimously resolved upon. To this document the 32 gentlemen, members of the Committee, immediately affixed their names, with the place of their residence and the situation of their freeholds. The Requisition will in the course of the next week be sent into the several districts of the County for signature; not of course for that kind of popular signature which belongs to a petition, but to obtain the names of a number of the Freeholders in each district of this widely extended County; and we venture to predict, that before the Requisition is handed back to the Committee for presentation, it will exhibit such a list of substantial Freeholders, not only in the upper but also in the middle ranks of society, as was never before affixed to any similar document, either in this or in any other County of England. This example, so efficient, and so perfectly constitutional, will, we do not doubt, be followed by the other Counties, and the question will then be fairly tried, whether it is or is not the wish of the people of England, justly so called, that the House of Commons should be reformed. It will be perceived from these proceedings, that there is no intention to suggest any specific plan of reform. The course will be simply to state.—That Parliament is defectively constituted; that it does not fairly and fully represent the people of this kingdom; that it does not faithfully watch over their interests; that it does not sympathize in their feelings; and that it therefore requires to be reformed, and made in substance what it already is in name—the representative body of the Commonalty of the

Kingdom. In this way, any conflict of opinion between Reformers themselves will be avoided—they will take common ground, in which all of them can acquiesce, and the demand will become so loud and general, that corruption itself, however deeply entrenched, dare not, and cannot, resist the call.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**Spain.**—THE *COURIER*, who professes to have access to superior sources of information, plainly, avows his belief, that the Congress is not adverse to the project of invading Spain. If this is really the case, we must consider the last chance of preserving peace as gone. The season is, indeed, far advanced for beginning hostilities, but the assailants expect to succeed by a sudden inroad, or, what is called in military language, "making a point." If the French do enter Spain, we have little doubt the Spaniards may be beat at first, but we have still less doubt that final discomfiture awaits their adversaries. A war for the promotion of murder and sacrilege would not, in our opinion, be more infamously unjust. But a short time will assuredly reveal to the aggressors the fatal error they have committed. The first cannon that is fired, may well be considered as sounding the tocsin of revolution to every throne in Continent of Europe. It requires no superhuman sagacity to see, that before two years pass, the Bourbons, who should have been the last to tamper with revolutionary ways, will mourn over their incorrigible folly in sackcloth and ashes.—*Scotsman*.

**The Greeks.**—The Turks, who collect men from the distant parts of a wide empire—organise, equip, and march them in masses, at a great expence, into the midst of the Greek population, where they produce a momentary impression, but in a few months melt away by death, desertion, famine, and the sword, as Bonaparte's armies did in Spain, and as ours did in America. Before the Pasha has got his victory announced in the metropolis, and another horse's tail added to his standard, the instrument which gained it has disappeared, and he must seek refuge in a strong hold, till a new levy, at a ruinous expence, replaces him in a condition to combat. The war in Greece is, in fact, the contest of an army against a people—of an artificial, costly, and perishable force, against one which fights at a small charge, and has a perennial source of renovation within itself. Honour to the brave Greeks. By their courage and patriotism they are achieving a great good for themselves; and by the brilliant example they hold out, they are adding force to that holy flame of liberty, which is destined, at no distant period, to chase political fraud and tyranny from the soil of Europe.—*Scotsman*.

**The Late Lord Londonderry.**—From *Blackwood's Magazine*.—It may have been remarked, that among the public men whose conduct we found ourselves inclined to discuss, the late Marquess of Londonderry was the individual whom we the least delighted to honour. We were perfectly sensible of his good qualities, his amenity as a leader of the Commons, his freedom from venality, and his personal fearlessness. But of all the Foreign Secretaries within our memory, he had the least of an English mind. His adoption of foreign phrases, trivial as the evidence is, takes a place among the proofs that the Marquess looked with more than English complacency upon the habits of strangers. But the heavier proof of the charge is, that in the whole new distribution of Europe, he gained nothing for the influence, the honour, or the dominion of England. We know the folly of a

too extensive dominion, the crime of a lust of power, and the fearful retributive hazard of usurped dominion. But it must not be forgotten, that at the close of a war, in which we had taken the lead in danger, we were the least in compensation; that, warring for the liberties of the world, we were deprived of the honour and happiness of securing them when the contest was done; and that the disarming of the French Revolution, undoubtedly a great result, was the sole consequence escaped from a triumph that ought to have been an era of constitutional freedom through the world. It is the peculiar and noble fortune of England, that her happiness, freedom and wealth are palpably connected with those of the whole great circle of European society. She sits on the throne of Europe by a voluntary sovereignty of good. All nations feel that the mighty island cannot be the enslaver of the Continent; England is the great central fortress in which the suffering and the brave of all countries must take the common interest of a common safety. Her renown is their security.

To have made those feelings of the higher minds of the continent universal, ought to have been the labour of the Foreign Secretary. The Marquess of Londonderry occupied himself in superintending the distribution of territory, not the assurance of freedom. Towns and districts were paid from hand to hand—great tracts of population in the heart of Europe were transferred with the unfeeling facility of a Russian estate, and multitudes of intelligent men, distinguished literati, great merchants, and soldiers who had bled for independence, were trafficked from power to power, like a Russian peasantry. It might have been difficult altogether to counteract this; but an English Secretary ought not to have seen those things done without an honest remonstrance. The Metternichs and Hardenbergs have sagacity enough to distinguish between the displeasure of an official Note, and the determination of a sincere Minister.

*His Majesty and his Ministers.*—His Majesty's taste for his Ministers seems rapidly on the decline, since, at his select dinner at Carlton Palace last Friday, we believe not one of them was present; and even the great hero of doubt, difficulty, and indecision, seems to be less frequent in his private audiences than formerly. The parties entertained by his Majesty at the Pavilion at Brighton, are invited without any regard to political feeling. Whigs and Tories promiscuously mingle together, nay, the majority of the former, being very old friends and early associates of the King, seem to preponderate.—*Morning Chronicle.*

*Lord Cochrane.*—Lord Cochrane, says a letter from Valparaiso, is here, with two frigates and one brig, his Lordship looks very well, he has an estate about sixty miles to the northward of this port, for which he gave 175,000 dollars.

*Christian Slavery.*—Extract of a letter from Tunis, dated Oct. 21:—"On the 17th instant, arrived here the Sardinian brig Gracio, Captain Antonia Luiza Niale, from Smyrna, in 20 days, with soldiers; also the Maltese brig DUK CUGINI, Captain Chiassuro, from Constantinople and Smyrna—from the latter place in 20 days, with silk manufactures, &c. Both these vessels bring a number of unfortunate Greek slaves! principally young girls, destined as presents to the Bardo, and boys, all under 10 years of age, who have been circumcised. What appears most extraordinary is, that this nefarious traffic in Christian blood is not only carried on under the flags of the Holy Alliance, but the two vessels in question were actually escorted from Smyrna to Cape Passaro by an Austrian ship of war.

"On the 5th instant, the Bey of Tunis laid an embargo on all shipping in this Regency until his two new frigates, the MASSURA and HUSANIA (built at Marseilles), and a large sciambecco, should be ready for sea: those vessels sailed on the 16th instant, for the Levant; the frigates having each 44 guns and 400 men; the sciambecco 6 guns and 125 men.

"P. S. A large Swedish brig has just come in from Sweden, with presents to this Government."

*London, Dec. 1.*—There appears to be a sort of reaction of apathy, upon the panic which prevailed in the French and English capitals last week. The Holy Allies have held their confer-

ences quietly; and the public, being agreeably disappointed in regard to that explosion of legitimate fury against Spain, about which Ultras and alarmists had made so much note of preparation, begin to perceive, that a divine-right crusade to crush the hopes of freedom in the Peninsula, is neither an easy thing to carry into execution, nor a likely thing for the Legitimates themselves to agree upon. "It is found," says a private letter from Paris, "that the business of the Congress is terminated; and that, as was predicted, the Sovereigns have come to no unanimous resolution, but that each Power has drawn up a note addressed to the Spanish Government. That of England is decidedly opposed to war. The notes of Russia and Prussia, are said to be very violent against the present state of things in Spain; the note of Austria is more moderate. The note of France is stated to be still feebler than the Austrian."—This is of course mere rumour, but it is such as accords with the probabilities of the case and the nature of things. The only actual foreign news too, is of such a character as very strongly increases the prospect of the maintenance of peace. The bands of priests and robbers in the North of Spain, are defeated and pursued by the national armies in every quarter; while the vigour and frankness of the Cortes and Ministry are cordially seconded by the people at large, and crowned with all the success that they merited. The military preparations are carried on with a spirit which reminds us of the enthusiasm displayed by the French at the commencement of their Revolution, in defence of their new liberties against the attacks of combined despots. If the Congress of Verona or the Bourbon Ultras hesitated to assail Spain while the "Army of the Faith" was yet formidable, the Spanish people insecure, unprepared, and harassed with domestic treason,—will they now do it,—now, when the rebellion of the corruptionists is nearly extinguished, the army numerous and disciplined, the people enthusiastic, firm, and confident?

*Suppression of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris.*—The suppression of the "Faculty of Medicine" at Paris by a Royal Decree, in consequence of an Ultra Professor having been saluted by the students with the cry of "Down with the Jesuits,"—is one of the weakest and most self betraying acts of which even the Bourbons have been guilty. To expatiate upon the scandalous injustice of depriving 4000 young men of the means of pursuing medical studies, because some among them scoff at the Jesuits, would be mere waste of words; but as a symptom of public feeling, the affair is wonderfully eloquent. The bare idea of making political opinions a test of aptitude for surgical utility, could never have entered any but an Ultramuskull; and nothing surely can be more ludicrous than the legitimate rage which offers a gross insult to society, in order to mortify and injure for a time some suspected enemies. We say "for a time," for we do not imagine this can last long. The Ultras try to be a little merry about the elections, but those afford a poor consolation; they had a majority before sufficient for all slavish purposes; and the only difference now is, that the system of bribery and trickery is more barefaced. Perhaps three things so injurious to the Bourbons never occurred in succession, as the brutal and impudent treatment of Mr. Bowring, the suppression of the Medical School, and the exposure of the mock-representation by the rejection of nearly all the popular candidates, at a time when the expression of public opinion is loud and unequivocal in their favour.

*Turkish Pasha, Chourschid.*—It is asserted in the German Papers, that an armistice for six months is negotiating between the victorious Grecian leaders, and the Turkish Pasha, Chourschid, who is also reported to be retreating towards Macedonia, with the miserable wreck of his once numerous army.

*El pement.*—Lieutenant H. an officer upon half pay, lodging in Queen street, Golden square, on Monday morning hired a post chaise, and left it in waiting in Regent-street. In a few minutes afterwards he came, and handed a young lady of considerable fortune, residing in that neighbourhood, into it, and told the post-boy to drive as fast as he could down the Kent-road. In half an hour afterwards the fugitives were pursued by the lady's brother, who was armed with pistols. He traced



them to the Bricklayers' Arms, when they quitted the chaise, and no further clue could be obtained.—*Evening Paper.*

*Paris, Dec. 1.*—"You will see by to-day's *MONITEUR*, that the decision of the question of peace or war is entirely left to the French Government; and the other four Powers of the alliance content themselves with a general tender of their confidence, and an offer of their support in case of extremities. Montmorency has returned with this result. He arrived last night at eight o'clock, and waited on his Majesty immediately after. M. Pozzo di Borgo is expected in a day or two, and will be especially destined to push on the war party. As in the declaration of Congress, nothing is recognized but the general right of interference, if a sufficient case of danger or injury is made out, no power is committed by it definitively, or precluded from judging of the policy of France, as it discloses itself in the successive measures which she pursues. The struggle between the peace and the war party, which has been for the last two months carried on at Vienna and Verona, will now be renewed at Paris. Certain of the Ministers, and the Emperor Alexander, with, probably, the Emperor of Austria, will remain at Verona till the result of the negotiations of the French Government with that of Spain is known. The funds yesterday fell, as was anticipated.

"It is said the Chambers will meet on the 7th of January."

*Spain.*—A singular plot to save the life of a condemned rebel, and to derive from that circumstance an influence over the minds of the superstitious part of the population, has been discovered at Oviedo. The criminal, named Roca Dorado alias Lamano, was ordered for execution on the 9th. He was put in *Capilla*, and performed all his religious duties with an appearance of remarkable devotion; and he ate a good supper, and slept soundly on the preceding night. When the usual hour arrived, and he was led out from his prison, he showed no alarm; he looked coolly on, and his countenance retained the natural colour corresponding with his youth and vigorous state of health. He was delivered into the hands of the executioner, who very carefully covered his head, neck, and part of his breast. He then proceeded to perform the office of garroting or strangling the culprit; and it appeared that he applied to the instrument of death the force necessary for that purpose. The executioner, however, contrived to avoid giving the fatal turn. The result and the explanation of this affair are thus stated in the Madrid Papers:

"This diabolical plot was the work of the friars who accompanied the criminal to the scaffold, and was got up for the purpose of fascinating the people by setting up a cry that the unhappy man had been saved from death by a miracle. One exclaimed that he was opening his eyes, and that Heaven had saved him. Another friar said, that 'though there was no mercy on earth, there was still mercy in Heaven.' This infamous stratagem, which might have produced some effect among the ignorant and superstitious, was completely defeated by the military commandant, who ordered four soldiers to discharge the pieces at the culprit, and thus completed the sentence. The rebel expired immediately, and the friars appeared very vexed at being disappointed of their miracle. The executioner has been committed to prison, and an investigation into this scandalous affair has commenced.

*Londonum Swallowed by Mr. Edward Jukes, Surgeon, Westminster.*—The public are greatly indebted to this ingenious and enterprising gentleman, for the invention and application of an apparatus, by the means of which the stomach can be emptied of poisons that might be taken by accident or design; and in instances where this organ has become insusceptible to the action of emetic substances (as in the case of the late Archbishop of Armagh,) immediate recourse to this instrument in the hands of a dexterous surgeon, will not fail of rescuing the unfortunate sufferer from certain destruction. The result of Mr. Jukes's experiment on himself (assisted by Mr. James Scott, an eminent surgeon in Westminster) are truly satisfactory. The largest quantity of sandalum swallowed by Mr. Jukes is ten drachms.

*Lord Byron in Italy.*—Were I to say that we lead an agreeable life in this amphibious city, I should say the thing that was not true. In many respects we are more changeable than the weather, and in the circle of our little society, every thing depends upon the state of it. His Lordship is completely weather struck in all his actions. If the day is fine, he is gay; if cloudy, he is dull and despondent; if stormy, he is wild and extravagant; if calm, he is placid, cheerful, witty and free; if foggy and sultry, he is sullen, peevish, and must not be spoken to. In short, he is our thermometer—by him we know the state of the atmosphere before we have opened a window or a door in the morning; and, as he is the prime agent of our sorrows and joys, we are as anxious.

— "To trace

The day's disasters in his morning's face,"

as ever Goldsmith's boys did that of the village school-master. His Lordship's anxiety to please, and make all happy about him often puts him to great misery, in striving vainly to conquer his dispositions and combat passions which are uncontrollable, and like the laws of the Medes and Persians, cannot be altered. It is now that he becomes a water spaniel, and remains for half a day together on the billows of the Adriatic. He can do every thing but sleep on the water, and with his little boat and dog, alternately swimming and rowing, he visits the neighbouring continent and islands, where he is known by the name of "the Devil." He will return in the night, leave his boat on the strand, and go to his apartment unattended. A summons for the household to go to breakfast is, perhaps, the first notice any one has of his arrival. Riding is a favourite amusement, though here the only spot on which he can enjoy the sport, is not 500 yards in circuit, and the natives stare at him as the Peruvians did at the Spaniards, when they believed man and horse to be one and the same body. It is so much the fashion here to ape Lord Byron that several Italian nobles have their menages of four or five "gallant steeds," and not half an acre of ground to exercise them upon.

*Spain.*—A Bayonne article contains intelligence that Quesada, the Insurgent General, was completely beaten and his corps destroyed, on the 27th of Oct. at Los Arcos. The Chief Rondondo and 11 officers are said to have been among the slain. Quesada himself passed the Pyrenees, and entered Bayonne an almost solitary fugitive; and it was remarked that he went straight to the house of General Antichamp, the Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of Observation.

The following is the official account of the capture of Castelfolli, a strong-hold of the Rebels, garrisoned by 500 men:

"At last, after seven days' siege, and a very obstinate resistance, Castelfolli is, with all its forts, in the possession of the Constitutional troops. FRANCISCO ESPOS Y MINA.

"Head-quarters, Heights of Castelfolli, Oct. 24, 3 o'clock A. M.

The Rebels attempted to recover Castelfolli, and in consequence a great battle was fought on the 26th of Oct. between D'Erolles and Mina, at Tora, near Castelfolli, in which the former was signally defeated. The number of the Army of the Faith is said to have amounted to 5,000 men. The *BARCELONA GAZETTE* states the battle to have cost Mina comparatively few men.

*Spain and France.*—The *DIARIO DO GOVERNO* (official paper at Lisbon) of the 30th October, has the following article:—"We have certain authority for assuring our readers that the French Charge d'Affaires at this Court has received orders from his government to communicate to our Ministry, that France entertains no idea of invading Spain, and much less Portugal. Our Charge d'Affaires in London has also been informed by Mr. Canning, in the name of the British Government, that the rumour of an invasion of the Peninsula is absolutely false."

The *COURIER* and the French Government Papers maintain with the utmost impudence, that the punishment of the King of Spain or even the Princes, for conspiring against the Constitution, would be a just ground of war for France! "It is not long since," the *CHRONICLE* well observed, "that Kings used to

afford their subjects an occasional spectacle of executions of their own Royal offspring. We may among other cases allude to those of Don Carlos and the son of the Czar Peter. Frederick of Prussia had a narrow escape from the gallows, when Kant was executed. We suppose it is one of the privileges of Kings to put their own children to death; but that they are above the reach of law and justice."

*Under-Secretaryship of State.*—It is currently reported that Mr. F. Lamb has been offered and refused, the Under-Secretaryship of State, under Mr. Canning.—*Traveller.*

*Dreadful Hurricane at Genoa.*—The *PIEDMONTESE GAZETTE* of the 31st of Oct. contains long accounts from Genoa, of the 26th, of a dreadful hurricane which has visited that city. Torrents of rain continued to pour down for 15 hours. The torrents carried away the bridges, trees, and houses, and the water entered the shops at Genoa. Even the lazaretto of the free port a fine building, which contained an immense quantity of merchandise; could not resist the violence of the waters. Its thick and solid walls were swept away with every thing that they contained. At noon, on the 25th, the rain having ceased for a moment, the environs of Genoa presented a terrible but novel appearance. The inundation had become general, and there was seen only an immense lake of muddy water, with here and there the tops of some trees rising above the surface, and about a hundred houses immersed up to the second story.

*Mount Vesuvius.*—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius on the 21st and 22d of October, was the most tremendous known since 1794, when the town of Torre del Greco was partly destroyed. A new crater opened; the air was darkened for days with showers of ashes; and torrents of lava, both from the old and new craters, a mile broad, poured forth upon the adjacent country, and laid waste 100 acres of land. At night, the blaze of fire from three or more cones, is described as being awfully grand, and the roaring of the mountain was tremendous. The lava set fire to and consumed a forest at Trebase. The people of all the towns adjacent were in the utmost consternation, and universally fled their habitations, taking their most valuable goods. At Naples itself, on the 25th, though the fire seemed spent, yet such was the state of the atmosphere in consequence of the wind blowing the ashes from Vesuvius, that it was dark at mid-day, and umbrellas were absolutely necessary.

*France and Spain.*—According to the reports in the journals there appears to be some probability of an immediate war between France and Spain. From the latest paper, the *COURIER* of the evening of the 9th of December, we take the following remarks upon this important question:

"We closed the remarks we made a day or two ago, upon the Paris intelligence, by saying, that "it was needless for us to repeat that in the arguments we have hitherto used we have reasoned solely upon the materials furnished by the French Papers." We repeat that assertion to-day, lest it should be supposed by any one, (though we hardly imagine that a single person could entertain the supposition,) that there was any principle in common, or any accordant in sentiment or in policy, between the British and French Governments upon the subject of intervention in the affairs of Spain—Quite the contrary. Of course when the Congress assembled, our own, and every other Government, were aware of the demand that would be made by France—and, without pretending to official information upon the subject, we may take upon ourselves to assert, that that demand was strenuously and constantly opposed by our Ministers—First, upon the conviction of the necessity of peace to every Power in Europe, and an anxious desire that peace should be strictly maintained—and, Secondly, upon the disapprobation, inherent in our Constitution, of the principle of interference, except upon such provocation as leaves no choice, in the internal affairs of other countries. It was this unwillingness to interfere in the internal Government of independent nations, that guided our conduct in the late revolutionary attempt in Naples, though that case differed most materially from the case of Spain. In the present case we may be

considered to have argued—that the danger to be apprehended from the influence of revolutionary principles in Spain was too remote, or at least was not sufficiently formidable to justify an appeal to arms on the part of Foreign Powers—that no direct attempt had been made to carry Revolutionary projects into other countries—that, as yet, it had assumed merely the shape of a struggle between two parties—a civil war, which, however disastrous and desolating to the country itself, was not likely to involve any other nation—that, although every Power was interested in preserving the lives and persons of his Most Catholic Majesty and his family, from danger or iniquity, yet, that that object was more likely to be effected by representation, than by an appeal to arms, which might tend to produce, rather than avert, such a calamity.

Such a line of argument may be supposed to have been adopted by our Minister, and pressed with all the weight of his personal character and talents.

That it failed, has been made known to our readers by the official statement in the *MONITEUR*, (on the very day after the return of the Duke de Montmorency)—that the Continental Powers had acknowledged the right claimed by France, and had resolved to afford her all the assistance of which she might stand in need to carry it into execution.

If in our preceding Papers we have stated the case of France according to her own shewing of it,—in this, we have no doubt that we state with as near an approximation to the truth, the conduct and policy of Great Britain.

We doubt not that our Ministers have made every effort, and (to use a homely but strong phrase,) have left no stone unturned, to induce all the Powers of Europe to remain at peace—of which every nation and every people stand so much in need, after exertions so long in their duration, and so tremendous and exhausting in their nature. And we are unwilling to relinquish the hope that peace may still be preserved, and the last resort be avoided by mutual explanations and sacrifices on the part of Spain and France, in the spirit and with the desire of peace. Should these wishes be, after all, ineffectual—should the voice and the warnings of England not be listened to, she will at least be able to assert, that she has not furnished one spark to rekindle the flames of war—and that she will preserve a strict and sincere neutrality.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday. Their contents do not afford us any fresh information with respect to the question of peace or war. Several couriers have been dispatched to Madrid, from whence important and decisive intelligence was expected about the end of this week, or the beginning of the next. In the mean time the accounts from the frontiers of Spain are contradictory: though, if we may credit a letter from Perpignan, inserted in the *MONITEUR*, divisions of the Army of the Faith have been defeated by Mina, and driven to the frontiers of France, where they are represented to have laid down their arms. Mina's troops then ceased firing.

*Northern Sharpness.*—The following communication is a curiosity in its way. It comes to us from a respectable Gentleman, who has furnished us with his address, and who vouches for the authenticity of the Attorney's Letter. We have often heard of sharp practising, but we should think this instance of an Attorney charging 3s. 6d. for an application for 1d. of postage, is quite unexampled. Have the Scots corrupted the good people of Berwick?

*To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*

SIR,

I avail myself of your valuable Paper to publish below a Copy of a Letter from an Attorney. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

"To Postage of Letter sent per Berwick post, 1d.

"SIR,—I am directed to issue an action against your goods to-morrow morning, unless the above sum of one penny, together with 2s. 6d. the expence of this application, be paid to me before 10 o'clock to-morrow."



# MISCELLANEOUS.

— 661 —

## York Whig Club.

On the 11th of Nov. the Members of the York Whig Club dined together in the Assembly Rooms. Robert Chaloner, Esq. one of the Representatives of this City, was in the Chair, and was supported in it by Marmaduke Wyvill, Esq. the other representative, Daniel Sykes, Esq. M. P. for Hull, Colonel Cooke, Mr. H. Witham, Mr. Ottiwell Wood, Aldermen Dunsley and Hotham, and several other gentlemen of respectability. Sir Francis Burdett was expected but did not attend the dinner. The guests amounted in number to 150 persons.

The cloth being removed, the first toast given was "The King."  
Toast—"The Majesty of the People."

The Chairman next proposed the following toast:—"A speedy and effectual Reform of the Commons' House of Parliament and a large and necessary reduction of the national expenditure,"—(great cheering.)

"The health of Mr. Sykes," Member for Hull, being drank,

Mr. SYKES rose, with gratitude for the honour conferred upon him. At all times most important to the well being of the state, principles of reform, at the present moment, were essential to its salvation. To the want of reform in the Commons' House of Parliament he traced the distresses under which the country was groaning; to that cause he attributed our eight hundred millions of debt, our sixty millions of taxation, and, what was worse, the enormous influence accruing to Government from the collection of that oppressive and overgrown revenue. As long as Ministers had the power of levying the taxes, no head could ever be made against the influence of the Crown in the House of that influence or improper its application. From the unanimity which now displayed itself through all parts of the kingdom, and from several circumstances which had occurred in the last session of parliament, he (Mr. Sykes) had more sanguine hopes now of carrying the question of reform than he had entertained at any former period. In addressing the Whig Club of York, when he last had met them, he (Mr. Sykes) had in vain turned his eyes to the Continent of Europe, with a view of pointing to cheering prospects the attention of his auditors. All at that time had been dark and gloomy; Spain struggling for liberty, and doubting if she should attain it; Greece, groaning more deeply than ever under the lash of the Mussulman who so long had oppressed her! At the present moment, however, affairs were bearing a happier aspect. Greece had every chance of being eventually successful. The meeting would be rejoiced to hear this—heartyly rejoiced; for he did not believe that man could be anxious for their own liberties, and indifferent as to those of all mankind beside. In Spain, too, there seemed to be a majesty and dignity, a force and consistency, about the conduct of the present government, from which he anticipated the happiest effects.

Mr. Alderman DUNSLAY having proposed the "healths of Messrs. Wyvill and Chaloner,"

Mr. WYVILL rose amid long-continued cheers. As long as he had the honour of representing the city of York in Parliament, he trusted he should ever be found at his post, ready to perform his own public duty, and to attend to, and support the interests of his constituents. Attempts he feared, were likely to be made at relieving the agricultural classes at the expense generally of the consumer; but speaking as a considerable landholder himself, he declared that of such relief he never would accept. Then if the agriculturist were not to be relieved by an increase in the farmer's prices, they must look for a diminution in the farmers' expenditure. Such diminution would only be attained by a proper reduction of rent, and by a very large reduction in the taxation of the country. He was, as far as his own opinion went, decidedly convinced that the national debt was a burden which the country could not bear. There were numbers, he knew, from whom the very mention of the word "bankruptcy" was sure to call down a volume of obloquy and reproach. It was a sort of high treason, indeed, in the eyes of many to speak (nationally) such a word. But he could not conceive why a debt contracted in one species money should be paid, or demanded to be paid, in money of another species. He was ready to the uttermost farthing to pay all that had been borrowed; but he could not consent to sacrifice the interests of the many for the paltry interests of the few; and the only few who could be injured by the course he suggested were those who had absolutely lent their money prior to the suspension of cash payments—a course (that suspension) which in this country was ever to be regretted, as having furnished the means for carrying on a war contrary to all liberal and constitutional principles.

"Sir Francis Burdett, the constant Friend of the People, and the able advocate of Constitutional Reform.

"The health of Mr. Fawkes, and success to the Reformers of Yorkshire." The toast was drank with three cheers.

The health of Colonel Cooke" (great cheering.)

Colonel COOKE said, the many efforts which had recently been made to shackle public opinion, and to establish arbitrary power in this country, rendered it necessary for the friends of the people to meet frequently in assemblies like the present, and to raise their voices against the tyrannical and oppressive measures which their rulers appeared desirous of introducing among them. They could not expect that any relief from taxation would be voluntarily given to them by those who were maintained out of the fruits of taxation, (cheers)—they could not expect any reform to come willingly from those whose conduct had made reform necessary, (cheers.) The country gentlemen were now beginning to feel great distress. He said beginning to feel it, for hitherto they had been living in ease and comfort upon the capital of the tenants, which was now in but too many instances entirely wasted. They had brought the burdens of which they complained upon their own shoulders, and were now going to be severely and deservedly punished for it, (cheers.) Had they supported the cause of reform, the distress which they were soon going to feel would not have occurred; but as it was, they were now about to receive that reward for their misconduct which he for one conceived that they most richly merited, (cheers.)

"The health of Mr. Ottiwell Wood and the Whigs of Liverpool."

Mr. O. WOOD, jun. returned thanks in the name of his father and the Whigs of Liverpool, for the honour which had been conferred upon them and in doing so lamented that his fellow-townsmen were not so fortunate as the Whigs of York. The former only met to assert their principles—the latter met for the happier purpose of celebrating their triumph. The Whigs of York were fairly and honestly represented in Parliament—the Whigs of Liverpool were not only misrepresented, but also calumniated in that assembly, (cheers.) The representation of Liverpool was in the hands of a few persons, and those of a condition in life that left them open to every kind of influence and corruption. Indeed he did not know of a stronger argument in favour of parliamentary reform than that which was afforded by an election at Liverpool. During its continuance, the most venal profligacy and the most unblushing debauchery were openly practised; and as to its result, he need only point to their two representatives—men with whom the inhabitants of Liverpool had not one feeling in common, and for whose political conduct it was impossible for them to feel any respect: one of them too, the child and champion of corruption, and, unfortunately for his country recently raised, to a high situation in the management of its affairs, (cheers.)

Sundry other toasts were given, and the meeting broke up.

## Military Promotions.

WAR-OFFICE, DECEMBER 6, 1822.

19th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Simon George Pardon, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Johnstone, promoted; dated 1st Nov. 1822.

2d Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Mountfort Stoughton Heyliger Lloyd, from half-pay 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Hickman, who exchanges, receiving the difference; dated 28th November 1822.

8th Ditto—Captain John Styles Powell, from half-pay 51st Foot, to be Captain, vice Charles de Haviland, who exchanges, receiving the difference; dated 28th November 1822.

19th Ditto—Ensign Alexander Gordon Moorhead, from the 44th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Mathias, who exchanges; dated 28th November 1822.

44th Ditto—Ensign Edward C. Mathias, from the 19th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Moorhead, who exchanges; dated 28th November 1822.

63d Ditto—Quartermaster Peter Fox, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Quartermaster, vice Fenwick, who exchanges; dated 28th November 1822.

88th Ditto—Brevet Major Robert N. Nickle to be Major by purchase, vice Graham, who retires; dated 28th November 1822.

1st Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant and Quartermaster Thomas Lisle Fenwick, from the 63d Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Fox, who exchanges; dated 28th November 1822.

Cape Corps (Cavalry)—Lieutenant Hon. John Massey to be Captain of a Troop, by purchase, vice Langley, who retires; dated 28th November 1822. Cornet Christopher T. Bird to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Massey; dated 28th November 1822. George Allgood Lorraine, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bird; dated 28th November 1822.

1st Royal Veteran Battalion—Captain Dudley Acland Gilland, from half-pay 5th West India Regiment, to be Captain; dated 25th October 1822.

**The Portsmouth Cause.****COURT OF CHANCERY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 11, 1822.****PUBLICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.**

At the meeting of the Court at 9 o'clock, Mr. HANSON complained that, in contempt of his Lordship's desire, the proceedings had been published in the newspapers. In the *OBSERVER*, which he held in his hand, there was also a misrepresentation which was very injurious to Lady Portsmouth. It was stated that Lord Portsmouth had come to town on Saturday, and married on the Monday following; but, in fact, Lord Portsmouth had come to town on the 28th of February, and the marriage was not celebrated till the 7th of March.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that since he walked in Westminster Hall, he understood that no publication should take place until the whole case was closed. It was melancholy to see that in this case *ex parte* statements should have been published without the contradiction or reply. It was the more melancholy, as all the accounts published were extremely incorrect. He believed the more respectable papers had not published. It was obvious that in all cases of this nature the accusation and defence should go together.

[In obedience to his Lordship's wish, and from a feeling of the great impropriety of publishing imperfect statements of so delicate a nature as those made in support of the petition, we abstained from publication both on Friday and on Saturday. Other papers acted otherwise and published the statements very fully, however inaccurately. We then thought it was proper, even for the sake of correctness and justice, to publish. Our conduct proceeded from the very reverse of contempt of his Lordship's wish.]

Mr. HORNE then proceeded with his arguments, and repeated his former remarks on Mrs. Sutherland's affidavit. He referred to the affidavit of Mr. Brodie, which stated that Mrs. Sutherland had told him Lady Portsmouth herself opened the door when she (Mrs. Sutherland) went for the plums. With respect to Lady Portsmouth not having made an affidavit, he would here mention that they were led to understand that counsel were retained in the Consistory Court. Was it not so?

Mr. HART said he knew nothing about it. The counsel for the petition were not come into Court.

Mr. HORNE proceeded. The innkeeper's wife at Jedburgh deposed that she saw Mr. Alder resting his head on Lady Portsmouth lap, and that when she went up stairs with hot water, Lady Portsmouth was shaving his Lordship, and said to him—"You old fool, if you don't remain quiet I will cut your throat." Here was evidence enough of Lady Portsmouth's affection and careful attention to his Lordship; but that was all that could be believed from this affidavit. It was deposed that there were no servants with them. Was that credible? Would a noble family of their rank and opulence go into Scotland without a servant? Having thus disposed of the Scottish part of the evidence, he now came to the only English evidence to the same charge. It was the evidence of Cappy, a discarded servant. The fact he swore to was of the grossest kind. This was an observation of some importance on this point. No indelicacy, no levity was spoken to previously to the grossest and most shameless acts of adultery. Nothing of this kind had been mentioned, excepting one kiss. Yet all at once they both became so degraded, that they acted more like brute beasts than human beings. Where was the evidence of discarded servants? Where were the intercepted letters? Where were the circumstances which led them to this state of disregard for moral feeling and legal consequences? If they were not absolutely irrational and insane, and their object was not to prove the child a bastard and the mother a —, it is impossible to believe such conduct. Cappy said that he had suspected his Lordship was very ill used, and therefore pretended to go home to his own house, but in fact went only to the house of a neighbour of the name of Webster, returned again to Fairlawn at night.

The LORD CHANCELLOR asked what became of Webster?

Mr. HORNE said he knew not.

Mr. BELT said they might get his affidavit in contradiction.

Mr. HORNE.—And from this the spirit of the proceeding might be learnt. The counsel for the petition gave the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help them God. This man, Cappy, stated that his room being in the attic above, at one o'clock in the morning he heard footsteps passing from the bow-room to Lord and Lady Portsmouth's room. At four o'clock he went down stairs, opened the door, and looked into Lord and Lady Portsmouth's bed. Mr. Alder was there awake and saw him. He was in bed with Lord and Lady Portsmouth. Mr. Shadwell spoke of the affidavit of Miss Miller in contradiction, as a theory of sounds; but the fact she stated was most material. The rooms were all thickly carpeted. The house, too, was of a solid struc-

ture, having been built by an architect for his own house, and it was well known that it was a particular object to make the ceiling so that no sound should be heard above it. Why did not Cappy go at once into Mr. Alder's room, and learn whether he was there or not? But he went to his Lord's and there he saw three in bed. Pigs, or prisoners in the hulks, might be seen lying so; but that Lord and Lady Portsmouth and Mr. Alder should be so seen lying in bed, was utterly incredible. This was only once. Now Lord Portsmouth complained of many things against Mr. Alder, but there was no complaint of this. This happened in 1818, but the love of virtue made Mr. Cappy conceal it till lately. He had the effrontery and audacity to go, in this manner, into a Peer and Peeress's room that Lord Portsmouth might not be wronged, and yet, till this time, no hint escaped him of his discovery—not even to Mr. Webster. If the truth were investigated, not only would the story be found to be false, but that he had imagined he heard his Lord's footsteps leaving the room, and thought his lady was left to his brutality. It would turn out that he had the audacity to attempt the honour of Lady Portsmouth, and that that was the cause of his being turned away. These were all the circumstances to establish the adultery.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, there was an affidavit by Charlotte Miller, to a great many facts. She could speak to many facts more on which the affidavit was silent. She might make an additional affidavit, but if that was not liable to observation, there was an end to the administration of justice.

Mr. HORNE.—She could not depose to what Cappy stated of what happened at night in the room. In Jedburgh only the three parties were present, and therefore no contradiction could be given to that by Miss Miller. Dr. Hamilton saw Lady Portsmouth the very day after her arrival, and every day afterwards. On his advice she changed her purpose of leaving Edinburgh soon, and stayed there till her delivery. He swore to the propriety and delicacy of her conduct. Not one servant spoke to any impropriety there, although they had been tampered with, as he would show.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Take the affidavit of Ann Evans, for instance, and compare it with Charlotte Miller's. Her affidavit was no more an answer than if none had been made.

Mr. HORNE. Charlotte Miller deposed that she had never seen any familiarity. This was no answer, but it was a general testimony.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Take one circumstance—the story of the plum-pudding, singular as it is, Charlotte Miller might contradict. The deficiency of her affidavit is a strong presumption that the other witnesses speak the truth.

Mr. HORNE assured his Lordship that his ideas would be much altered upon that subject. His Lordship would admit that the affidavits of the most respectable persons, and infinitely entitled to the greatest credit, were generally liable to such objections, and that the least credit was due to those who swore to the pinch.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Ann Evans deposes that Charlotte Miller told her that Mr. Hanson disapproved of Mr. Alder's familiarity, and that Miss Hanson secreted his coat and hat on an occasion when Mr. Hanson came to Fairlawn, and that Mr. Alder went privately away in a coach. Did she say so, or did she not?

Mr. HORNE said that point would be met. In August, 1821, Lady Portsmouth miscarried. That was known to the other side, and no imputation was made either against Lord or Lady Portsmouth. What answer could they give to that now? They would say, perhaps, that they thought it an attempt to impose a supposititious child. There was afterwards an anonymous letter from London to Dr. Hamilton. This showed the same suspicion. The Affidavit of Joseph Cole, coachman, stated that they lived happily, that Lord Portsmouth showed great affection and kindness to her, and she great attention and kindness to him. It stated that William Piper, who kept the Bull, in Edinburgh, came to deponent in Dublin-street, and induced him to go to Smith's, in Thistle-street, to have some drink. He asked deponent if Mr. Alder lived with Lord Portsmouth, who was one of his trustees. Miss Laura Hanson, who was not the less to be credited for the imputation of Mrs. Evans, which ought to drive her out of Court, deposed to two instances of Mr. Alder striking Lord Portsmouth. He hoped Mr. Alder would confirm this. A man was a ruffian who struck a woman, but not mad. Let his friends on the other side apply upon this subject to Sir R. Birnie at Bow-street. The practice was much put down, and no better means of putting it down could be named than striking the man who was guilty of it in return. Miss Hanson deposed to Lord and Lady Portsmouth being in the bed-room when M'Gregor nailed the cloth above the door, and to Mr. Alder being in the parlour below. She did strike Lord Portsmouth once with a whip in play, to get him from his wine to walk in the garden. He went to Mr. Birnie, who came and used gross language to Lady Portsmouth. It was hoped that he knew better since he became Sir Richard. Miss Hanson was then 14 years of age, the very age at which they would suppose much playfulness



towards a father, an uncle, or an aunt. Mr. Wetherell was not a father, and might be excused for interpreting this circumstance as he did. But the Attorney-General had a family, and might be supposed to unbend occasionally with them. He knew not whether the Attorney-General had whips in his house, but if he had, and suffered himself to be tickled about the room, perhaps his boys were not old enough, but he (Mr. Horne) could lend him two or three boys, who had a whole magazine of whips, and who would soon give him as much reason to go to Mr. Birnie as Lord Portsmouth had, and enable him to show as many marks on his face.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—And on his neck?

**MR. HORNE.**—On the face and neck. These are parts easily wealed. There were parts more used to the whip, on which no weal would appear: but on the face, and a face more grown and weaker than the Attorney-General's would soon be affected by the touch of a whip. He begged now to do justice to the ad witness with which Lord Portsmouth had been carried away from Lady Portsmouth in her peculiar situation. It showed adroitness, but he could not commend its humanity. He could not call it any thing but brutality. It might have occasioned palsy in her situation—it might be expected, and he feared it was hoped, that it would occasion the death of the infant. Dr. Hamilton, before he told it, found it was necessary to take from the weak and nervous woman forty ounces of blood. He put it whether there could be an act of greater cruelty, if even they were certain of what they suspected. One word here of the adultery. If it were true, would she not have betrayed it after that, and would not Dr. Hamilton, whom they all admitted to be a man of honour, have stated it in his affidavit? Lord Portsmouth was now in captivity and thraldom of mind and body. When the physicians examined his lordship, he had not voluntarily left his family, but had been entrapped from them. That they who had carried him away had explained to him why he should leave Lady Portsmouth there could be no doubt. What, then, was the illusion? Lord Portsmouth had been imposed upon by *ex parte* statements. To husbands, whose insinuations were artfully excited, "trifles light as air were confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ." The point which he felt pressed most strongly upon his clients, and would press the more, as they were quite innocent, was, that Lady Portsmouth and Mr. Alder could make no affidavit. If the adultery were out of the question, this case was not at all to be distinguished from that which his Lordship formerly refused. The tape and lancet, if supposed to operate as a charm, would prove illusion and a mind diseased; but they were proved to have been used, and, therefore, formed evidence only of depravity of mind. His Lordship would not, then, upon such evidence, consign a woman to perpetual infamy. It struck him with astonishment that the counsel for the husband should not struggle against this application to the utmost. The happiness and honour of Lord Portsmouth were as much involved as his Lady's. If the husband should, after a lapse of time, find the woman who was thus traduced innocent, and his child legitimate, and see the door shut against all reparation, would it not be the consummation of misery? A man in that situation might be said to suffer in his breast "the worm that never dies." He (Mr. Horne) entreated his Lordship not to expose Lord Portsmouth to that state. If the commission should be granted on the ground of adultery—and the public would feel that if it should be granted, it was upon that ground—what mischief would it not cause to Lady Portsmouth, to Lord Portsmouth, and to all connected with them? If his Lordship refused what difficulty could arise from it? They might proceed in another court; and if they could prove adultery, they could not doubt that the consequence would be to get red of the infamous adultery.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—Is not that one of the greatest difficulties in the case? If Lord Portsmouth lay in the same bed with the adulterer, and is a sane man, how can he get a divorce? If he is of sane mind, he can get no redress.

**MR. HORNE.**—That is only sworn to by Capy, and according to his evidence Lord Portsmouth was asleep.

**MR. HEALD** rose on the same side at a quarter past 12.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR** wished all affidavits filed since the cause came on to be handed to him at this stage. (Mr. Hanson's was handed to his Lordship.)

**MR. HEALD** began by expressing his fears that his Lordship's patience would be exhausted.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—I have patience for it if the case were ten times longer. Perhaps it is the only good quality, I have.

**MR. HEALD** said he considered that he and those who were with him were for Lord Portsmouth as well as for Lady Portsmouth. The solicitor who employed Mr. Hart knew nothing of his Lordship or of his estates. The young man who was now petitioner was just turned 21. The Earl of Portsmouth had entailed all his estates upon his brother, failing of heirs male to himself. The brother had therefore strongly objected to his Lordship's marrying a young woman, and had been very anxious that he should marry an old woman. When the former applica-

on had been made to his Lordship, Lord Byron made an affidavit, stating that that noble Lord had given this lady away in marriage in Bloomsbury church; and that in going to church, the Earl of Portsmouth said to him, that he had been acquainted with Miss Hanson from her infancy, and had felt great affection for her, and that since the death of his wife, his affection had ripened into love. The Earl of Portsmouth had consulted Lord Byron about his marriage. Lord Byron said he saw no objection to it. The shorter the time was, the less likely was it that there could have been compulsion. The marriage to a young lady was of course disagreeable to his Lordship's brother. The first Lady Portsmouth had been an elderly lady.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—It is but justice to Lady Portsmouth to say, that no communication had been made to her respecting Lord Portsmouth before marriage, so that she could know nothing of him except what she might have observed in conversation with him. It does appear that Mr. Newton Fellowes was extremely averse to a marriage with a young lady, and endeavoured to bring about a marriage with a lady advanced in life. Mr. Newton Fellowes swears that Mr. Hanson repeatedly assured him that Lord Portsmouth could never have any family; but that after the marriage, he intimated with considerable satisfaction that Lady Portsmouth was pregnant. "How can that be," said Mr. Newton Fellowes, "for you told me that it could not be so?" The same question was asked by Lord Grantley and by Mr. Justice Best. Mr. Hanson denied that he had said so. Mr. Hanson now swears that Mr. Newton Fellowes always had that idea of Lord Portsmouth, that he did not wish to deceive him, and that he had not told him all that the woman had told him, upon whose authority he had confirmed the idea of Mr. N. Fellowes. I wish my Lord Grantley and Mr. Justice Best would make affidavits to let us know how it was. From a comparison of the affidavits, it was likely that Mr. N. Fellowes would have complained more of the marriage, if he had not believed that Lord Portsmouth could have no family.

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL** expressed an apprehension that Lord Grantley's state of health would not admit of his making an affidavit.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—Mr. Justice Best will make an affidavit upon it. Nine-tenths of the affidavits in the former case were irrelevant. This false idea ran through all, that the effect of a commission would be to place Lord Portsmouth under the care of this Court. The object of the commission is to ascertain that very point.

**MR. HEALD** was willing to argue the case as if the Court were to decide upon the sanity or insanity.

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—The Constitution of this country, thank God, does not enable any man or court to treat a person as a lunatic without the verdict of a jury. If a commission issues, it is no proof in the world of a conviction of adultery or insanity in my mind. The party has afterwards a right to traverse or to complain of the verdict of the jury. I wish this to be distinctly understood.

**MR. HEALD** proceeded. There were three acts of adultery sworn to, and he would examine every circumstance stated with respect to them. He would minutely investigate every single circumstance in this case. He had already shown that no imputation attached to her Ladyship from the manner of her marriage, and he would show that gratitude for his affection for her, and for having raised her to a rank beyond what she could have expected, had excited tenderness, fondness, and affection on her part, which were not surpassed by the most virtuous woman in England. The first act was sworn to by Capy. No day was given: that would have been inconvenient. It was in 1818. Three years had gone away, and this great secret was kept in the breast of Mr. Capy: now the birth of a child had brought this petition into Court, and drawn the secret from Mr. Capy. No act of insanity was pretended to have occurred since the former application. Mrs. Want, an old servant in the family, whose husband was still in the service of Lady Portsmouth, swore that she recollected only one night that Capy went from home; but Capy swore he went frequently. But there would be affidavits filed both by Lady Portsmouth and by Mr. Alder. From the moment Lady Portsmouth heard of the imputations, she said it was monstrous.—"I will make affidavit of their falsehood. I have criminal intercourse with the schoolfellow of my father! It is monstrous." The same counsel who had dissuaded Lady Portsmouth from making an affidavit, had prevented the solicitor from letting Mr. Alder know any thing of it; for if the commission should be refused, and proceedings were commenced in a Court of law, the affidavit of Mr. Alder, if he should swear "It is too true," and counsel had a right to look to every possibility, then his affidavit would be evidence against them in a Court of law. It was sworn that no communication was therefore made to him. But Mr. Alder applied to know if it was improper for him to make an affidavit. He was told it was not. "Then," said he, "prepare one, for I swear on my conscience, I never used any improper familiarity with Lady Portsmouth: I never thought of it." Another sort of affidavits would be also filed. The solicitor said they were too gross, but he (Mr. Heald) said that was a mawkish feeling in such a

momentous question. They were the affidavits of loose and abandoned characters.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—If such affidavits are to be filed, it is extremely necessary that they should be filed before the pleadings are closed. I will postpone all further proceeding on the subject until Thursday morning. Before that day let all the affidavits be filed. I must call for the assistance of the bar on both sides in considering the affidavits that may be filed.

Thus the subject was abruptly suspended soon after two o'clock.

### The Beacon Bond.

JURY COURT, EDINBURGH, NOVEMBER 26, 1822.

GIBSON V. THE LORD ADVOCATE AND OTHERS, SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BEACON BOND.

The recent discussion in the House of Commons has, it is presumed, informed our readers of the existence of this suit. Mr. James Gibson, Writer to the Signet, the pursuer, alleges that his professional character has been attacked and defamed in the columns of *THE BEACON*. Not content with an action of damages against the avowed printer and publisher, Mr. Stevenson, in which he claims 5000*l.* in *Solutum* of his wounded reputation and lacerated feelings, he has libelled the defendants for 10,000 more, on the ground, that as they became security for a cash of credit to support the newspaper, they are liable for every offensive article it might contain. Whether this principle or legal fiction be well or ill founded it becomes not us to say while the proceedings had upon it are *sub judice*. We shall only quote a passage from the summons, that the ground of complaint may be rightly understood. It commences with narrating, that "a weekly newspaper called *THE BEACON* was first published in the beginning of the year 1821, and continued thereafter to be published weekly till some time in the month of September last, when it was abandoned. That various numbers of the said paper contained allegations totally false, and highly injurious to the character and feelings of the pursuer; that the apparent conductors of the newspaper were Duncan Stevenson, the printer thereof, and John Nimmo, journeyman printer in Edinburgh, said to be the Editor, persons who were not likely to have the sole interest in such an undertaking; and accordingly the pursuer, though with some difficulty, discovered that persons of another description had been engaged in it, as after mentioned, secretly combining, by contributions in money and otherwise to support the said newspaper in its most wicked and nefarious attacks upon the pursuer. That in consequence of this combination, and immediately after or about the time of the publication of the first number of the aforesaid paper, a bond of credit for the express purpose of supporting and encouraging *THE BEACON*, including the numbers of that publication in which the pursuer was libelled, was signed." &c. &c.

After this passage, which seems to contain the substantive charge against the defenders, the libel proceeds to state the bound and the operations on it, and to allege some other things, none of them of any material importance, being nothing more than the natural consequence of a cash credit granted, continued, and operated on, and a newspaper favoured by a political party.

In defence against this deep accusation, the Hon. Gentleman peremptorily denied all idea of a conspiracy, in whatever manner charged, inferentially or otherwise, to defame the character of Mr. James Gibson! The terms of the bond, they argued, were sufficient to set this point at rest, it being therein expressly stipulated, that their accession was merely to encourage a newspaper "on loyal and constitutional principles;" and declaring that they "have no concern in the property of the said newspaper, nor any other responsibility regarding it, nor control over it," except in so far as regarded their obligation for a stated sum.

From the ground assumed by both parties, they seemed at issue on the question of responsibility. The defendants keenly contested in the Court of Session for a decision on that legal point before the facts were investigated by a Jury; but from the tenor of the libel, where a charge of conspiracy had been artfully flung in, they were precluded from this satisfaction. They did not fail, however, to repeat their anxiety for this mode of procedure, during the preparatory arrangements for a trial in the Jury Court, and accordingly after the usual specification of facts (styled a condescendence) was lodged by the pursuer, Mr. Gibson, and replied to by the defendants, a motion was put in by the latter, craving that "the process be remitted back to the Court of Session in respect that the condescendence given in by the pursuer is irrelevant; or at least to appoint the condescendence to be withdrawn, as not being in terms of the Act of Sederunt."

On this motion a debate ensued, the outline only of which it is necessary to give, from the frequent reference to some of the practical minutiae peculiar to the Court of Session. The object of the defendants, as already observed, was to separate the questions of law and relevancy

from matters of facts; and to have the former primarily discussed in the Court of Session. Their Counsel (Mr. T. Thompson) contended, that from the very complexion of this case, a question of law involved. Under the provisions of the late Jury Act, the Judges were entitled to remit the consideration of it to the Court of Session, at any time before trial. But if they doubted the expediency of this remit upon the bare libel and defences, these scruples he conceived would be removed on considering the pursuer's condescendence. It was replete with generalities, with facts, frivolous or absurd; and now here indicated (as it ought in terms of the Act of Sederunt) a specific detail of facts and circumstances, so as to bear out the main charge in the libel. Independent of this objection, another more marked was to be found, in the numerous and deeply important legal questions which many of the articles undoubtedly exhibited. What remedy could be adopted to separate the law from the fact, but by a remit to the Court of Session? And this ought to be done at an early stage of the cause, because the plea in law set up by the defendants went to overturn the whole ground of action. After urging these and many other topics, the Learned Counsel moved for the remit.

The pursuer's Counsel, Mr. JAMES MONCRIEFF, insisted that the defendants were not in shape to insist on the present demand. Answers had been ordered to his condescendence, but these were afterwards withdrawn as being too argumentative. None other had been offered; and, till such a paper was lodged, the defendants must be held as confessed in terms of the Act of Sederunt 1810. If they were prepared to confess all the facts in his (Mr. M.'s) paper, then would he meet their argument; but as he supposed they were not, he must decline all discussion on the motion.

The LORD CHIEF COMMISSIONER thought the matter might be accommodated to mutual advantage. He would follow the practice in a late case, *Leslie v. Blackwood*, where no attempt was made to move questions of law or relevancy until the condescendence and answers were lodged. It might be that the condescendence was irrelevant—that the facts were not correctly stated—that the articles contained conclusions of law—that the averments of facts were not sufficiently explicit; yet these might be amended to the satisfaction of both parties, by a pleading before the Issue Clerks or one of the Judges, and thus prevent unnecessary disputes at the bar about the nature or meaning of averments. In this way questions of relevancy and matters of fact might be distinctly separated, and the discussion of the one or the other before the Court rendered clear and intelligible.

This recommendation was adopted by the parties; and with the above explanation the motion was repelled.

We hope this plan will have the effect of expiscating the pleas of parties, and ultimately tend to a deliberate review of the momentous doctrine, which arises out of this action—a doctrine of no small importance in these days of uncontrolled personal discussion.

### Police.—Mansion-House.

*Charge of Forging East India Warrants.*—A charge of a most serious nature was brought against a respectable East India broker;—Mr. Stirling, merchant of Sheffield, in April, 1819, commissioned the prisoner, with whom he was intimately acquainted, to purchase a quantity of cotton and rice; and transmitted to him 1,250*l.* In November Mr. Stirling came to town, and applied at the prisoner's counting house for the warrants of delivery of the goods. He then received fourteen East India warrants. The week before last he transmitted them for the delivery of cotton to Captain Thomas Marquis, in London. Captain Marquis took two or three of them to the East India Company, and was informed that the documents were not genuine. He then went to the prisoner and told him this. The prisoner seemed surprised, said he was not aware of any incorrectness in the documents, and at once offered to take them back and return Mr. Stirling his money. The prisoner accordingly gave 400*l.* to Captain Marquis, with his promissory note on demand for 800*l.* or 900*l.* upon receiving which the Captain delivered to the prisoner the 14 warrants.—Three gentlemen who hold situations in the East India Company's warehouses had examined the three warrants brought to them by Captain Marquis, and found them to be forgeries. Two of the forgeries were *fac similis* of two warrants, the goods relating to which had been some time ago given up to the purchasers. The forgeries were evidently the work of a person who had had the authentic documents in his possession. The directors of the Company immediately ordered an investigation. The prisoner came forward without hesitation, and offered himself up to justice, convinced of being able to remove all imputation from his character.

Mr. ADOLPHUS, upon the part of the prisoner said that bail to any amount would be given for the prisoner's appearance.

The LORD MAYOR said he should not consider himself justified in taking bail; and the prisoner was sent to the Compter.

On Thursday, the prisoner, who is Mr. M. Callum, was brought up again, and finally committed for trial to Newgate.



# MISCELLANEOUS.

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## Political Affairs in November.

*From the London Monthly Magazine, for December 1822.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

No event of political consequence has characterized the month at home, unless we consider as such the neutral and pacific character which our agent at Verona has happily preserved in the Congress. If this wise and necessary change in our councils did not precipitate the death of Castlereagh, it may perhaps be regarded as a consequence; and hence the change of Castlereagh for Canning has proved auspicious to the welfare of Britain, and the happiness of the world.

Considerable fluctuations have taken place in the funds during the month, arising from reports from Verona; and many active jobbers have been ruined. No change for the better has however taken place through the country, which, drained of circulation, and the means of local purchase, by taxes, rents, and assessments, for non resident receivers, exhibits a degree of domestic distress, which, we are assured, exceeds conception.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish government has transmitted to all the provinces the most rigid orders for the prompt execution of the resolutions adopted by the Cortes, which have granted considerable funds for fortifications, manufacturing arms, and for preparing a formidable war materiel. The Spanish provinces will soon present the spectacle of a vast arsenal, as France did when she was attacked by foreign powers. This great movement has, besides, the advantage of giving employment and support to the poor,—the only class from which fanaticism recruits her instruments.

In the sitting of the 14th, the Cortes authorised the Provincial Deputations to make requisitions for remounts of horses for the cavalry and artillery, in order to accelerate an important operation, which has already been successfully executed in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, Military Divisions. The regiments of Saguntum, the Queen's, and some others, have been in this way completely remounted in the course of a few days. The Provincial Deputations are to make advances for the payment of the just value of the horses to the owners; and the government is, without delay, to reimburse the Deputation from the funds specially granted by the Cortes.

It is announced as certain, that the government is about to confer on Mina the title of Commander-in-Chief of the three army corps of Catalonia, Navarre, and Aragon. Generals Torrijos and Velasco will serve under him as Lieutenant-Generals. The first army will be increased to 40,000 men, and the other two to 10,000. All these forces to be united by the 1st of December, in the line of operations.

The other Spanish forces, with which are incorporating with great activity the new levies, are about to be rendered moveable, and placed on the war footing, to form garrison, and to be ready to take the field and to join the army of reserve, which will be promptly assembled in the case of foreign menace.

In all towns of the kingdom, private companies of Constitutional Patriots are organizing, in imitation of the corps formed at Madrid, in consequence of the events of July last. Moreover, the embodying of the volunteer militia is every where carrying into effect with incredible activity. In the towns of Malaga, Alicante, and several others, through which General Riego passed in his late journey, artillery companies are besides forming.

In imitation of the Greeks, the Spaniards are endeavouring to nationalize their theatres, with the view of aiding the popular enthusiasm. By a Royal Decree, theatres are every where established. The publication of dramatic works, founded on national history, is encouraged; and nothing is neglected to associate the progress of the fine arts with the progress of liberty.

General Mina has published a proclamation, in which, for the last time, he offers an amnesty to those men whom ambitious chiefs have seduced into rebellion. He grants them to the 20th of November, and it is not till then that he is resolved to give the last blow. The general hopes before that period to recall a great part of these misled men to their duty. He does not forget that the rebels are Spaniards; but he declares that he will be inexorable to those who will not profit by the amnesty.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 13th of November, Signor Canga made a motion to prevent the circulation of a Papal Bull, which condemns several works published by Constitutional writers; and the motion was adopted by a large majority.

### PORTUGAL.

The speech of the King of Portugal, on closing the sittings of the Cortes on the 4th instant is highly satisfactory, and proves him to have far more sense than those sovereigns who oppose themselves to the

lights of the age.—“The glory of kings,” says his majesty, “is inseparable from the happiness of their subjects; and he who presides over a free nation, is as happy as those are miserable who rule over slaves.”

The sitting having been opened at a quarter past eleven o'clock on the morning of Nov. 4, and the deputation prepared to receive the king in the usual form, his majesty entered the hall at half past eleven, preceded by the deputation, accompanied by the ministers, secretaries of state, and the chief officers of his household; and, having seated himself on the throne, he delivered the following speech:

“GENTLEMEN,—At the moment when you are going to close your labours in this Legislature, I come to congratulate myself, with you and the nation, on the wisdom of the legislative measures which you have adopted for the reformation of the social edifice. My attention is naturally fixed on the political constitution, a fundamental law of the state, which I swore to voluntarily and deliberately, and which receives this day the sacred promise of all the citizens. Yes, gentlemen, they must feel a virtuous pride in beholding the rights of man, as a member of society, established on principles as solid and durable as eternal morality: the throne, built upon the law and the prosperity of social institutions, supported by the sublime power of the divine religion which we profess; the safety of individuals and property combined with the interest and security of the state; the agreement, the harmony between the rights of the citizen and his duties; the civil liberty of the individual, and the well being of society, guaranteed by the responsibility of the public functionaries, and by the just liberty of the press. Ah! Gentlemen, what a sum of happy results do the conditions of our social compact promise!

“Faithful representatives of the nation, you embraced the whole extent of the wants of the people. While research and meditation prepared the work of the Constitutional Code, your care provided a remedy for the evils that most urgently required it. Thus the administration of justice and finance, the restoration of public credit, commerce, navigation, agriculture, manufactures, public instruction, and philanthropy, received the impulse of wisdom and patriotic zeal, which characterizes and distinguishes the regenerators of a nation in an enlightened age. To the spirit of justice and order with which the plan of the political regeneration of the monarchy was conceived, we owe the relations of friendship and interest which happily subsist with foreign powers, and very particularly with the constitutional and representative governments of both worlds; and, I have particular satisfaction in being able to announce to you, that the most positive declarations of the governments of France and England have fully secured us against the fears of any attack upon our independence.

“To this same wisdom, and to the measures of conciliation with which you have endeavoured to maintain the integrity of the United Kingdom, and to strengthen the fraternal ties which bind us to the Portuguese of Brazil, the dissenting provinces will owe, I hope, the return of their tranquillity, and of the blessings which they cannot expect but from their union with the Portuguese of Europe. This subject, gentlemen, awakens recollections which deeply afflict my heart. I would not touch on it were it not so intimately connected with the march of your labours, and with the right it gives you to the national acknowledgement, and to my particular gratitude. The glory of kings is inseparable from the happiness of their subjects, and he who presides over a free nation is as happy as those are miserable who rule over slaves. This is the measure of the satisfaction which your illustrious and useful labours give me. They open a boundless career of prosperity and glory to the noble Portuguese nation, whose fate is essentially united with mine.

“You are going, gentlemen, to receive from your constituents the congratulations and benedictions to which your services entitle them. Carry to them, at the same time, the certainty that my care and solicitude continues to be devoted to the welfare of the nation; assure them of the sincerity of my intentions, and the consistency of my proceedings, of which you have been eye-witnesses; and if it should be necessary, inspire them with true love of their country, which binds them to sacrifice every thing for it, and teach them, that sincere adherence to the constitutional system essentially consists in obedience to the law, and in love of order and justice, without which the best institutions cannot prosper. In this manner, continuing to instruct and to edify, you will enjoy, in the public gratitude, the just reward of your glorious labours; and the generous nation to which you have consecrated them, by following the course which you have traced out for it, will become, by the perfections of its social institutions, the model and the envy of other people.

“His Majesty having concluded his speech, the president rose to reply, in the name of the assembly; and, in a long and eloquent discourse, developed the hopes which the nation might justly conceive for a constitution so fortunately established, without any of those internal convulsions which have afflicted other states, and with the most

perfect concurrence of all classes. He touched on the affairs of Brazil, which he still hoped might be finally arranged to the satisfaction and interest of all parties. His Excellency dwelt on the gratitude due to his Majesty for his sincere and steady co-operation in their labours; his observing, that they would gladly have proclaimed him the father of country, had not that noble title been prostituted by flattery, and conferred, to the horror of humanity, even on the tyrants of Rome. He concluded with "Long live King John VI. the house of Braganza, the Catholic and Apostolic religion, and the Portuguese nation!"

The king, rising, said—"Long live the Sovereign Congress!"

At fifty minutes past eleven, the king withdrew in the same manner as he entered; and, the deputation that accompanied him having returned, Mr. Felqueiras, the secretary, stated, in the name of the deputation, that his Majesty, on taking leave, had desired that they would assure the congress of the constituent Cortes of his particular thanks for all the delicate attentions which they had shown him, and that he would at all times be the firm defender of the social compact which the Cortes had decreed, and in co-operating with all his power in the prosperity of the Portuguese nation.

At five minutes past twelve, the president closed the sessions, saying:—"The general extraordinary and constituent Cortes of the Portuguese nation close their session this day, the 4th of November, 1822."

#### GREECE.

The Provisional Government of Greece has acceded to the proposal of an armistice, made by Chourschid Pacha; but on condition, that he should evacuate Thessaly, and that those fortresses in the Morea, which have still Turkish garrisons, as well as Arta and Prevesa, shall be immediately given up to the Greeks; when this is done, the Greek Government consent to a suspension of hostilities for six months. Chourschid has sent a Tartar to Constantinople to inform the Porte of the state of things: the Pacha, has thought it prudent to retreat with the remains of his army towards Macedonia. The defection of the Albanians, who were with the Turkish troops, and have now joined the Greeks, has given the last blow to Chourschid, who has no means to resume offensive operations, unless the Porte sends him another army.

Canea, the capital of Candia, has capitulated to the Greeks; and when the last vessel sailed (25th of October,) a French frigate, with part of the garrison, was entering the port of Smyrna. Another vessel, from Alexandria, which met the Egyptian flotilla near Candia, confirms this news, and affirms that many of the Turkish inhabitants refused to leave Canea and declared they would embrace the Christian religion.

#### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*Marriages and Deaths, in and near London, with Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

At Kensington church, D. R. Newall, Esq. Commander of the Scaleby-Castle East Indiaman, to Charlotte Jannetts, daughter of the late J. Falconer, Esq. of Bombay.

Henry David Scott, Esq. of Fludyerstreet, to Anne Lindsey, daughter of C. Bankhead, Esq. M.D. of Lower Brookstreet, Grosvenor-square.

Mr. Frederick Braithwaite, of the New Road, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Elizabeth Showbridge, of Turnham-green.

At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Mr. Robert Newbald, eldest son of the late Robert N. Esq. of the Kent-road, to Eliza, third daughter of John Greed, Esq. Southern, Eltham, Kent.

At Highgate, in the prime of life, George Longman Esq. an eminent stationer in the Old Bailey, of the firm of Longman and Dickenson. He was the son of the late Mr. T. Longman, of Paternoster-row, brother of Mr. T. N. Longman, the present distinguished bookseller, and member for Maidstone in two Parliaments, in which he supported Whig principles. The proximate cause of his death was a fall from his horse, though he had previously injured his health by too close an attention to business.

In Nelson-square, after a protracted illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude, aged 42, Mary Frances, wife of Sir Charles Aldis. The remains of this much-respected lady were deposited in the vault of Christ-church, Surrey, attended by her son, as chief mourner, and a few select friends; among whom were Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington, bart. Dr. Uwins, William Godwin, Esq. James Woodham, Esq. &c. Lady Aldis possessed great personal charms, was very accomplished, and of prepossessing manners. Though her figure was *petite*, and every way feminine, yet her mind was completely masculine; and she at all times preferred the instructive conversation of well-informed men to the light and trifling discourse which she too frequently met with among her own sex. Her ladyship was married to Sir Charles in 1800, by whom she had several children; one only survives, the son before mentioned.

In Upper Gloucester street, Regent's park, 70, Mr. John Debrett, formerly an eminent bookseller in Piccadilly, and editor of the works

called "Debrett's Peerage" and "Baronetage." He had been for some time in a declining state of health, and was found dead in his arm-chair at the side of his bed. Mr. Debrett's shop, when in zenith of his prosperity, was much celebrated as the resort of the leading Whig noblemen and gentlemen, who there spend a portion of the morning in discussing the events of the time. He had full opportunity of acquiring a large fortune; but, from too much confidence in those about him, an easiness of temper, and without a sufficient portion of careful worldly wisdom, he did not turn it to the best account. He was a kind, good-natured, friendly man, who experienced the vicissitudes of life with fortitude,—who never made an enemy, and who died without having forfeited a friend.

In Mead Row, Lambeth, James Sowerby, Esq. P. L. S. Mr. Sowerby was originally a teacher of drawing; till having applied himself chiefly to delineating plants, and other subjects of natural history, he was employed by Dr. Smith to illustrate his works in botany. Dr. Smith, Dr. Goodenough, now Bishop of Carlisle, and the late Mr. Marsham, having established the Linnean Society, Mr. Sowerby was one of the first members, or fellows, of that society, and was employed by them both to engrave and colour the plates of their Transactions, and has written many papers for those volumes. In 1789, he published "A Botanical Drawing Book, or an Easy Introduction to Drawing Flowers according to Nature," 1789, 4to. and a second edition in 1794. In 1798, "The Florist's Delight," containing six coloured figures, with botanical descriptions, folio, 1798. But his chief work was his "Botany," published in numbers, and which has run to about forty volumes. The descriptions of the plants were written by Dr. now Sir James Edward Smith, and was so successful as to lay for Mr. Sowerby the foundation of an easy fortune. Thus encouraged, he proceeded to publish, "The English Fungi," with coloured plates, small folio, 1796; "British Mineralogy, or coloured Figures and Descriptions to elucidate the Mineralogy of Great Britain," 8vo. 1803; "Descriptions and Models to explain Crystallography," 8vo. 1805. Many years ago, Mr. Sowerby erected a long room, at the back of his house, as a museum of British natural history, and has collected many thousand articles in the three kingdoms of nature, several of them very curious and scarce. Mr. S. has left some children; his two sons he has brought up to his own professions. Besides the art of drawing and delineating, Mr. Sowerby had acquired a very considerable knowledge in natural history.

In Finsbury-square, 74, Basher Goldsmid, Esq. Mr. Goldsmid was, perhaps, the most affable gentleman living, and was highly distinguished for piety, benevolence, and kindness, and many other qualities which ennoble the heart of man.—There was no charitable institution in the metropolis, which has not received his liberal support; and, as a distributor of private alms, his bounty was equally universal. As a merchant his integrity and punctuality in all matters of business and honour, were proverbial, and commanded the undivided esteem of all who knew him. He was the last surviving brother of the lamented, great, and good Abraham Goldsmid. His remains were followed to their "peaceful home," by a procession of thirty mourning coaches and carriages; the funeral service being performed, in a very awful and impressive manner by the Rev. Solomon Herschell, high rabbi of the Jewish congregation, attended by a most numerous and respectable assemblage of persons, comprising almost every member of the several Jewish synagogues in the metropolis, all anxious to pay the last mark of public esteem to the remains of a most worthy man. At the hour of his death, he was one of the three presiding elders of the great synagogue in London; a distinguished honour, to which he had frequently been elected by the unanimous vote of the community: as a Jew broker, a valuable appointment devolves to the late lord mayor.

In Sloane-street, 62, the Right Hon. William Lord Grantley, Baron Markingfield in the county of York, Lord High Steward of Athertonshire and Guildford, colonel of the first Surrey regiment of militia, F. S. A. &c. He succeeded to the titles and estates to his father in 1788. For many years he held a high diplomatic situation, and represented in Parliament, at different times, the country of Surrey and borough of Guildford. He had considerable literary taste, and was an accomplished scholar. In private life he embellished his rank by those conciliations which attract and rivet regard. To all in unfortunate circumstances, who became his petitioners, he lent the ready ear, and gave bountiful donations from his purse. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Fletcher Norton, Esq. eldest son of the late Hon. Fletcher Norton, senior Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, who was his second brother.

In Fludyer street, far advanced in year, Richard Frewin Esq. Mr. Frewin, when very young, was introduced into the Custom-house, and had, for many years, a seat in the long room. When Mr. Pitt formed his plan for consolidating the customs, and regulating that department, Mr. Frewin was employed by him for the task, and was for many years wholly taken up with this complex business. Soon after he had completed the first part of his labour, he was rewarded by Mr. Pitt with place of one of the commissioners of the customs. Here he continued many years, and was for some time chairman of that board. He was, a



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few years ago, superannuated, and, we believe, after so great a length of service (fifty years,) as to entitle him to his full salary.

Lately, the Rev. Dr. Coombe, Vicar, of Tenterden, in Kent. D. C. was a native of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania. He received his education at the College of that city, and proceeded to the usual degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1768, he came to England for Holy Orders, and was ordained deacon by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London at the age of twenty-one. In 1771, he was appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham, and in the same year he returned to Philadelphia, having been previously admitted into priest's orders. At an early period of life he was in possession of a very valuable preferment in the city of his nativity. On America declaring her independence of Great Britain, as his conduct was regulated by a steady adherence to his allegiance, he soon became obnoxious to the ruling party. He was arrested by the Executive Council of Philadelphia, upon a general charge of having uniformly evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America; and was sentenced to Augusta County, in Virginia; the execution of which cruel and unjust decree, notwithstanding the remonstrance of many corporate bodies, was only interrupted by an illness which rendered his removal impracticable. In the mean time, the British army arrived, and under its protection he was enabled to reach New York, from whence (with a letter of high recommendation from the commissioners, Lord Carlisle, Mr. Eden, and governor Johnstone) he came to England, (in 1779) content to relinquish his country and connexions solely from considerations of conscience, and from motives of loyalty to his sovereign. In 1780, Dr. Coombe was nominated chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and accompanied his lordship upon his appointment to the vice-royalty of Ireland, and was there advanced by him to the situation of private secretary. In 1781, he obtained from the lord-lieutenant the rectory of Donagh Henry, county of Tyrone (which was afterwards resigned,) and, in the same year, was gratified by an unsolicited mark of respect from the University of Dublin, being admitted by that learned body to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon the breaking-up of Lord North's administration in 1783, he returned to England with Lord Carlisle. In 1789, he had an offer from Lord Ancland, to accompany him to the Hague as captain to the embassy, but which was declined from motives of prior obligation. Dr. Coombe was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the King in 1794, and was for many years minister of Curzon Chapel. In 1800, through the medium of his friend and patron the Earl of Carlisle, he was preferred to a prebendal stall at Canterbury; and in 1801 he was presented by the dean and chapter of that cathedral to the vicarage of Tenterden, Kent, and which he was permitted to resign in favour of his eldest son, in 1806. In 1808, the dean and chapter presented him to the rectory of St. Michael's, Queenhithe. Dr. Coombe was an eloquent and impressive preacher; as a scholar, he was entitled to a distinguished place among the learned of his time; his reading was various and extensive, and, under the veil of an unambitious retirement, he had acquired a knowledge of general principles which would have added lustre to the highest situations. Among his acquaintances were, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, Jortin, and Beattie, with the latter of whom he was in habits of correspondence. He also possessed, by inheritance, the affectionate friendship of Dr. Franklin. Hence his conversation, enriched with literary anecdote, and tempered by a fine and judicious taste, was both entertaining and instructive, while a peculiar benevolence of disposition, joined to the most unaffected piety, rendered this wise and unpretending man a pattern of Christian excellence.

At his apartments, in Robert-street, Bedford-row, Mr. John Douglass, well known for his great literary attainments, and for a long life devoted to classical and useful literature. He was born at Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, where his father was master of the grammar-school, was some time at the University of Edinburgh, and intended for the Scotch church, but left it at an early period, and wholly devoted himself to classical learning, for which his mind was unusually gifted; he was esteemed a scholar of the first class, and, besides being a proficient in ancient and modern geography and mathematics, was well versed in the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and most of the Northern languages. He had travelled several times over the Continent, both as private tutor and companion; was some time private secretary of the late learned General Melville. He was the author of "Military Memoirs," in 1 vol. 8vo.; of "The Modern Preceptor," in 2 vols. 8vo.; of "The Cabinet of Arts, including Arithmetic, Geometry, and Chemistry," 2 vols. 8vo. He had been engaged in many other scientific and useful publications, and contributed largely to many standard works, and also to several periodical publications, as well as translated from works in the French and Italian languages. He for some years employed himself in preparing a new translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries," with copious notes and illustrations, for which he had obtained the sanction of the Duke of York; and which, for the materials he had collected, and the information which he possessed, would, it is concluded, have been a valuable addition to the stock of classical literature. He had also long intended to present the public with an English transla-

tion of Strabo, as well as clear up many doubtful passages in Polybius, for which he was considered eminently qualified; but the want of encouragement, and the narrowness of his circumstances, chilled his literary ardour, and frustrated his intentions. It is to be regretted, that his abilities and worth were not properly appreciated, and that the evening of his days was obscured by neglect and indigence. Mr. J. D. had long been subject to violent attacks of the gout, and six weeks before his death he was visited by a stroke of the palsy; and shortly after was afflicted with an abscess of peculiar virulence, producing the most extreme suffering, and partial deprivation of intellect, which very soon terminated his valuable life. From frequent illness, and the very precarious income arising from his literary labours, he had been long in distressed circumstances, which, we are sorry to add, has caused him to leave his afflicted and aged widow totally unprovided for, in behalf of whom we shall gladly receive contributions at our office.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Thomas Wright, to the rectory of Kilverston, Norfolk.  
The Rev. William Bedell Coulcher, to the rectory of Bawsey, Norfolk.  
The Rev. Robert Simpson, to the perpetual curacies of Warslow and Elkstone, Staffordshire.  
The Rev. R. Tredcroft, M.A. rector of Combes, to the prebend of Hampstead, in Winchester Cathedral.  
The Rev. G. Wells, rector of Weston, Sussex, to a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral.  
The Rev. G. H. L. Gretton, M. A. has been collated to the livings of Allensmore and Cleonger.  
The Rev. Mr. Curtis, vicar of Leominster, to the rectory of Sodbury, Suffolk.  
The Rev. Edward Southcomb, to the rectory of Rose Ash, Devon.  
The Rev. Charles Hatch, B. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the perpetual curacies of Kersey and Suffolk.  
The Rev. William Flower, jun. M. A. chaplain of Yorkcastle, to the incumbent curacy of Malton.  
The Rev. Jos. P. Prest, to the rectory of Langtree, Devon.  
The Rev. William Wells, to the rectory of Harting, in Sussex.  
The Rev. William Cockburn, M. A. to be vicar of York.

#### Ireland.

#### REVISION OF THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.

We understand that Writs of Supersedeas have been issued to a vast number of Gentlemen, of the first rank and consequence, who have been deprived of their Commissions as Magistrates. This measure is supposed to be introductory to the new Constabulary Bill. The following already known:—

#### SUPERSEDED.

COUNTY ARMAGH.—1 Earl, 2 Barons, 2 Honourable, and Reverend Gentlemen, 1 Honourable Gentleman, 1 Brigadier-General, 26 Esquires.  
CORK.—1 Knight, 12 Esquires.  
CAVAN.—1 Knight, 2 Major-Generals, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 18 Esquires.  
CLARE.—3 Major Generals, and all the other Military Gentlemen, lately put into the Commission; 2 Knights, 14 Esquires.  
DONEGAL.—1 Honourable Gentleman, 1 Major-General, 15 Esquires.  
DOWN.—3 Honourable Gentlemen, 1 Major-General, 1 Brigadier-General, 1 Baronet, 37 Esquires.  
FERMANAGH.—1 Major-General, 5 Esquires.  
GALWAY.—1 Major-General, 1 Knight, 1 Hon. Gentleman, 1 Reverend Gentleman, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 20 Esquires.  
KILDARE.—1 Major-General, 12 Esquires.  
The arrangements for the other counties are not as yet known.—*Dublin Patriot.*

In nine counties, nearly two hundred Noblemen and Gentlemen have been deprived of their Commissions. This is the greatest alteration which has yet been made in the Government of this country. It is an alteration, every candid man will admit, rendered absolutely necessary by the wants and wishes of the country. We hope that the new principle now introduced into the local government of Ireland, will justify the expectations which were formed of it; and from what has already occurred, we are disposed to—infer that it will.

#### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The country continues to enjoy tranquility. The incendiaries and fabricators of news in the county of Cork have been busy in tales of horror, which, it appears, have not the slightest foundation. Limerick is quiet, and so is Tipperary. In some other counties Petty Sessions are held every week; and every thing, thanks to the vigor and prudence of the Authorities, promises a continuance of the present calm throughout the winter.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

## To the Rose.

[The following has been pronounced one of the best Acrostics in the language]

Eye of the garden, queen of flowers,  
Love's cup, wherein lie nectar's powers,  
Ingendered first of nectar;  
Sweet muse child of the Spring's young hours,  
And Beauty's fair character :—

Blest jewel that the earth doth wear,  
E'en when the brave young sun draws near,  
To her hot love pretending;  
Himself likewise like form doth bear,  
At rising and descending :—

Rose of the Queen of Love belov'd;  
England's great Kings, divinely mov'd,  
Gave roses in their banner;  
It show'd that Beauty's rose indeed  
Now in this age should them succeed,  
And reign in more sweet manner.

SIR JOHN DAVIES.

## Verona—Grand Fete in the Amphitheatre.

It being determined to give *clot* to the close of the Congress, by some public exhibition on a grand scale, a fete in an amphitheatre was decided upon as the most appropriate and imposing. The Sovereigns, it appears, were extremely anxious to witness the *coup d'œil* of the interior when quite full of spectators, while the Emperor of Austria had, it is supposed, an additional motive of still stronger influence, and wished to see how he should be received in the largest popular assembly that studied inducement could collect in any one place within his Italian dominions. Accordingly, several masons and carpenters were set to work in due time—the former in making a separate entrance for the Sovereigns and all persons of distinguished rank; and the latter in erecting on the arena, a wooden platform, on which a performance, consisting of music and dancing, was to take place. Upon one occasion, during the period that Buonaparte swayed the destinies of Italy, he entertained the Veronese with a dog bull-fight in the same arena.—All the necessary arrangements having been completed for admitting the public, yesterday morning by nine o'clock, the grand porch leading from the street directly to the arena, was thrown open at that hour, and fixed to the wall was seen a conspicuous placard, quite unintelligible to the vulgar—nor indeed was it even intended that they should comprehend it, being addressed exclusively to their masters. It was in Latin, and the arch conceit with which it concludes speaks for the taste of the man who devised it. I took it down, word for word, and send it to you *verbatim et litteratim*, as follows:—"Quot quot Veronæ consideratis imperatores, reges, principesque, viri dignitate auctoritate sapientia præstantissimi, amphitheatrum ingredimini, et amplitudini animorum pariet loci amplitudo." Nothing could equal the impatience of all classes to get within the walls, yet in general the demeanour of the assembled multitude was orderly and correct. Besides the private passage I have noticed, which was to the right of the grand porch, there was another on the left through which the more respectable part of the inhabitants were admitted by tickets. A flight of steps winding up within the walls led almost to the summit of the venerable structure, and on gaining the interior the spectator was presented with a scene so vast and varied, so grand and glittering, so sublime and stupendous, and he hesitated for a moment before he could believe it was not an illusion. The immense circumference of the amphitheatre bounded also the horizon, and looking down to the arena, which was crowded to excess, the eye surveyed all around one compact mass of heads descending in regular gradation from the top to the bottom. Not less than sixty thousand persons were present at eleven o'clock, the greatest number ever witnessed there upon any similar occasion. Among them were individuals from every quarter of Europe, and all appeared in the richest costume of their respective countries. On the wooden platform in the centre, the Genius of the Government was personified by a colossal figure, emblematic of strength, energy, and various other attributes, which, no doubt, the Italians are prepared to acknowledge. It was clothed with white drapery, and placed in a sitting posture. Further on, was an orchestra for three military bands, and a portion of the arena close to the platform was raised round as a circus for equestrians. The place appropriated to the accommodation of the Royal visitors, was a splendid pavilion, erected immediately over the grand porch, and commanding a full view of the platform or the stage. It was hung with rich drapery of white, pink and blue satin, and festooned in front with variegated wreaths of artificial flowers. On the tops were helmets, shields, and other armorial insignia, bearing reference to the days of ancient Rome.—The floor was covered with an elegant carpet, and the chairs for the Royal Personages were richly gilt, and covered with scarlet leather. To the right and left of the pavilion, were two separate compartments, curved along for a considerable way,

and into these, none were permitted to enter but persons of high official rank, or strangers of distinction. They were also furnished with chairs, and the floor was covered with matting. Shortly after eleven o'clock the compartment to the right became occupied in every part, and chiefly by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the higher military officers, all arrayed either in full Court dresses or in gorgeous uniforms. The massive gold of the Neapolitans blazed forth in the brilliancy of the meridian sun, and imparted a richer tint to their raiments of deep blue. A profusion of silver lace gave a milder, but no less conspicuous display to the Sardinians; and the dark green of the Muscovites was relieved by the unsullied white coats of their Austrian friends, with whom they stood commingled. As to the French, they showed on the occasion all the frippery of their country, and each seemed to have no other object in view than to assume as much as possible the spruce smartness of a dancing master or running footman. It were needless to say to what advantage the military costume of England appeared, when worn by the greatest Captain that England has ever produced. The Duke of Wellington was dressed in his uniform as Master-General of the Ordnance, and stood with Lord and Lady Burghersh at the end of the compartment which was farthest from the pavilion. Lord Burghersh was also in the uniform of his country, and looked remarkably well. I cannot say as much for Sir Watkin Williams Wynn; whose long red coat of ample dimensions and of ambiguous tailorship, might have better graced a Chelsea pensioner of the reign of Queen Anne, than a Welsh Field Officer of the present day. At twelve o'clock precisely, the arrival of the Sovereigns was announced, and every head was uncovered, but no exclamations of *Viva!* were heard. They were preceded by some of the great officers of their respective households, and the Emperor of Russia first made his appearance, conducting the Empress of Austria, who leant on his arm as he advanced to the pavilion. Then followed the King and Queen of Naples, the King and Queen of Sardinia, and the Emperor of Austria, with the Vice Queen of Italy, the wife of his illustrious brother. Next came the Archduchess Maria Louisa, ushered in by the Viceroy and the Duke of Modena, and attended by her Chamberlain and Maids of Honour. She looked exceedingly pale, and wore a white satin hat, with ostrich feathers, and had a large shawl thrown over her shoulders. As soon as they had all entered the pavilion, the Royal females took their seats to the right of the Empress, and the other Sovereigns to the left of the Emperor according to the gradations of their precedence. The Emperor of Russia sat next to his Imperial Brother, the King of Naples was next to him, and the King of Sardinia occupied the most distant seat in the line. The Viceroy, the Duke of Modena, and his brother, Prince Ferdinand, sat close behind the Sovereigns, and in the rear of them, the Chamberlains took their stations, standing, while the Ladies of Honour were accommodated with chairs. The four sovereigns were dressed each in his national uniform; and all were struck with the venerable appearance of the King of Naples, who looked like some aged patriarch with his hoary locks flowing down about his shoulders. The presence of Majesty, with all its distinctive characteristics of "pomp and circumstance," enhanced the general effect in a peculiar degree; and the classical mind, after having glanced in retrospect over the eventful vicissitudes of ages long past, turned now to contemplate a spectacle with which the proudest pageantry of the earth was associated in the persons of Emperors and Kings. As soon as the Royal Visitors were seated, the singers and dancers all appeared on the platform and made a low obeisance. They were led on by a corps of aged minstrels with long white beards and harps in their hands, each appearing as a *Crinitus Iopas*; and after the figurantes had gone through various evolutions, the more scientific dancers presented themselves; and their achievements on "the light fantastic toe," secured the unqualified approbation,—yea, even of the Crowned Heads. At occasional intervals during the singing and dancing, some hussars, dressed as professional equestrians, galloped round the circus, but did no more. In the mean time there was a lottery to be drawn *pro bona publico*, and the prizes, according to the regulated scheme, advanced in amount from 5 francs up to ten ducats. A fellow who held fortune's urn in his hand in the shape of a tin box, stood forth as the chief priest of the fickle Goddess, and rattled it at a furious rate, while another wight, with equal vehemence, called out the lucky numbers. In less than twenty minutes the whole fete was over. The Sovereigns then bowed to the multitude, and retired in the same order they had entered, followed by all the great personages in their train.—*Bell's Messenger*, Dec. 9.

Miss F. H. Kelly.—Two or three years back, when Miss Kelly was performing for a short time at the Brighton theatre, Mr. Shiel accidentally saw her, and was so struck by the great talents which she then displayed that on his suggestion, Mr. Harris immediately engaged her for the Dublin stage. Mr. Shiel likewise prevailed on his friend Mr. Macready to give Miss Kelly some instructions before she proceeded to Ireland. Four years since, in Paris, where she had been sent to complete her education, she rehearsed several scenes of Shakespeare before Talma, who expressed his estimation of her talents in the most flattering terms, and pronounced her voice to be the most comprehensive he had ever heard. It is asserted, that at her first performance she was not fourteen, and that at present she is only seventeen.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—669—

## Future Bishop of Calcutta.

In our Selections of yesterday, we copied the notice of Dr. FLETCHER's appointment to the Bishopric of Calcutta, from the JOHN BULL of Wednesday last: we do not know whence this information has been derived; but we have been given to understand by a Gentleman, who has no reason to suspect the correctness of his authority, that the Rev. Dr. GRIFFITHS is likely to succeed to the vacant See in this country.

## Sporting Intelligence.

The following intelligence, extracted from a Letter dated Fyzabad, March 27, 1823, may be interesting to our Sporting Readers:—

"I have just returned from the Terrai, where I was engaged in a party for thirteen days looking after Tigers. The return of killed and wounded were seventeen Tigers, fourteen Bears, and three Buffaloes, besides Deer, Hogs, Floriken, and Partridges without number.

"My Elephant behaved very well, and gained so much credit that she was esteemed the best of the party. A large Male Tiger charged her and left the mark of three paws upon her; he would probably have injured her very materially, had not a well-timed ball from P--'s Gun taken effect in the shoulder of the infuriated assailant, just as he was springing upon her, and thus prevented the use of his teeth. She was not in the least dismayed, but faced her antagonist immediately, and seemed pleased to see him laid prostrate at her feet. One pat must have been very hard; for the place is still much swollen and very painful."

## Mr. W. M. Farrell.

A person who has exerted his talents so usefully for the intellectual improvement of his fellow-men, ought to receive something more than a common obituary notice; and we are therefore much indebted to the Correspondent who has favoured us with the following:—

Mr. W. M. Farrell died on the 16th instant, at the age of 53 years, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary fortitude. It is impossible for those whose acquaintance with the deceased enabled them to appreciate his sterling worth, to contemplate this melancholy event without feelings of the keenest regret. The name of this Gentleman was long familiar to the Indian Community as a Teacher of distinguished eminence, whose exertions in that arduous avocation were attended with pre-eminent success. Mr. Farrell commenced his professional career nearly twenty years ago, when there existed in this City scarcely a single Seminary of repute; and though his expectations of realizing a competence in the exercise of his splendid talents as an Instructor, were frustrated by incidents which he could not controul, his elevated and generous mind derived the most lively gratification from the reflection, that he had sent into the world many young men trained under his tuition, on whose conduct and attainments he could dwell with peculiar pleasure. In the social circle, the demise of Mr. Farrell has left a chasm not easy to be filled up. Whilst the extent and solidity of his intellectual acquirements rendered his Society a source of much enjoyment to minds congenial to his own, his refined wit, his ready anecdote, and his polished manners, constituted him a companion truly agreeable to all. His remains were interred with the honors of Masonry, of which, indeed, he was a conspicuous member; and the funeral procession was composed of many of his former Pupils, who urged alike by personal gratitude and esteem, spontaneously paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of their revered Preceptor.

### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....Premium..... 30 0 a 3 8  
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 p. ct., ditto, .. 8 8 a 9 0

## The Mermaid and Devil's Head.

We are now enabled to lay before our Readers, the promised translation of the Dutch Document mentioned in the JOURNAL of the 15th instant; together with a Note from the Learned Translator and eminent Anatomist, who after a very careful examination of the Mermaid, exhibited at Messrs. Davies and Co's, declares it to be the work of Nature. The following is a Translation of the Notarial Certificate:—

*Notarial Certificate by Messrs. Beynon, Brothers, of Batavia, Merchants, Consignees of two Packages, containing a Mermaid and Monster's Head; that the same are genuine, and received from Japan by the Dutch Ship Jonge Anthony, Capt. A. Jacometti, which arrived from Japan, in December, 1823.—Batavia, January 6, 1823.*

*Vermeulen—(Stamp)—V. Schmidt.*

*Minuted on a Stamp Paper of half a Guilder.*

No. VII.

### IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

On this-day, Monday, the Sixth of January, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty Three, before me Gysbert Gervardus SLYP, Notary Public by the Supreme Court of Netherland India, inhabitant at Batavia, and in presence of Abdul Ismael, and Valentyn Johannes Jansz, Clerks as Witnesses, appeared Mr. Hendrik Coenraad, and Daniel Beynon, for the firm of Messrs. Beynon, Brothers, at Batavia; known by me and the Witnesses, who for the sake of truth, and at the request of Messrs. Deans, Scott and Co. Merchants at this place, declared, that the Mermaid (*Zee-meermans*) and the Devil's-Head (*Diavels Kop*) bought of them by the abovementioned Deans, Scott and Co. was received by them, together with some other Japanese articles included in the invoice of the ship the JONGE ANTHONY, Commanded by Captain Azon Jacometti, from Japan, and by comparing them with some other Japanese articles of the same description, maketh oath to their being genuine. The Comparant gives this declaration, because the abovementioned invoice is under his care, and the boxes have been received and opened by himself, all which he at all times can attest by an oath, requesting that of this a Notarial (*acte en grosse*) paper may be furnished to them.

Done and passed at Batavia, without reference (*renvoy*) erasement (*doer-schraping* of apostil) of document, The Comparant, the Witnesses, and Notary, have signed this act, the original of which is to remain with me after perusal.

Signed, For Grosse,

G. G. SLYP, Notary. (L. S.)

*Note from the Translator.*

"I have seen the Mermaid; and, after a very minute inspection, I must declare, that it is impossible to say any thing against its not being a Natural Production."

## Commercial Reports.

*Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of March 1823.*

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Sa. Rs.		
From 1st to the 31st Mar...	14,36,693	26,058	14,62,691
Previously this year,.....	30,02,283	2,30,963	32,33,246
Total, .....	44,38,886	2,57,021	46,95,937

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.]
1 11½ a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees, ..	2 a 2½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92 "
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, ..	"
	Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 26 a 28 pr. ct. prem	
	Bank Shares Premium 60 to 62 per cent.	

# Government Orders.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, APRIL 10, 1823.

Mr. J. P. Ellerton, Register of the Civil Court of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, Register of the Zillah Court at Burdwan.

## MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.  
FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 29, 1823.

1. The Government having, with reference to General Orders 21st June 1822, sanctioned and adopted the recommendation of the Medical Board, as to the propriety of a previous examination in the Native Languages of the Medical Officers selected for the Situation of Superintendent of the School for Native Doctors, it is hereby directed, that previous to Confirmation in that Office, the Person so selected shall undergo a regular Examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages, by the Officers of the College of Fort William.

2. No Candidate shall be considered entitled to Confirmation, unless he shall produce a Certificate signed by the Examining Officers of the College of his "possessing a competent knowledge of the Colloquial and Written Languages of the Country, especially the Hindoostanee and Persian, and that he is capable of reading the Native Treatises on Medicine, and discoursing with the Pupils on Ordinary Subjects of Native Science, in intelligible, if not in accurate terms."

3. Should the Candidate require examination in the Sanscrit, Arabic, or other useful Oriental Languages, it is to be granted by the Public Officers of the College, and noted accordingly in their Report, and in their Certificate of qualification or otherwise.

4. The examinations above prescribed will take place on the application of the Medical Board to the Secretary of the College Council.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 11, 1823.

No. 81. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Surgeon Robert Taylor, M. D., to perform the medical duties of the Settlement of Fort Marlborough and its Dependencies, vice Lumsdaine proceeded to Europe on Furlough. This appointment to have effect from the 19th February last, the date of dispatch of the Ship on which Dr. Lumsdaine embarked.

Surgeon George King to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Patna, vice Surgeon Proctor appointed Secretary to the Medical Board.

The following Appointment was made in the Territorial Department, under date the 20th ultimo:

Lieutenant J. A. Sealeh, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Canals, in Bengal, and Agent for the preparation of Suspension Bridges, with a Salary of Sixty Rupees (1,000) One Thousand per Mensem, in addition to the Regimental Pay and Allowances.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in Conformity with their Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Infantry.—Mr. Allan Scott Farie, Cadet, date of Arrival in Fort William, April 5, 1823.

Medical Department.—Mr. George Smith, Assistant Surgeon, date of Arrival in Fort William, April 5, 1823.

Mr. Julius Jeffreys, Assistant Surgeon, date of Arrival in Fort William, April 6, 1823.

Mr. Farie is promoted to the Rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Lieut. G. B. B. Hetzler, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, under the extreme urgency of his case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough for One Year, without pay, on his Private Affairs.

Lieut. Charles Henry Phelps, Adjutant of Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion was permitted in the Judicial Department, under date the 29th ultimo, to be absent from his Station, from the 15th instant, to the 15th of May ensuing, on urgent Private Affairs.

The name of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Harvey Thomson, who has remained on the Island of Java, is directed to be struck off the List of this Army, from the 31st December 1818, the date of expiration of his last leave of absence, and consequent on his resignation of the Service, in a letter dated Batavia the 7th September 1817.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 12, 1823.

No. 97. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract of General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 23d October, 6th and 27th of November, and 4th December 1822, be published in General Orders:

General Letter, October 23, 1822.

Para. 2. We have permitted Mr. Julius Jeffreys to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

3. In reference to the 7th Paragraph of our Letter to you in this Department, dated the 18th ultimo; We have to acquaint you, that we have permitted Assistant Surgeon James Ranken to return to his duty upon your Establishment, via Bombay.

4. Surgeon George Skipton has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

5. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, of your Establishment, to remain a further time in England; viz.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant James Donaldson, until the Month of March 1823 and:

Lieutenant James Paterson, until the Departure, for your Presidency, of the first Company's Ships of Season 1822-23.

General Letter, November 6, 1822:

Para. 11. We have resolved, that the Furlough of Lieutenant H. Brown, of your Establishment, who has come home on Sick Certificate from Persia, be considered as commencing from the 1st of April last:

14. We have permitted Major Archibald Watson, of your Establishment, to remain in England until the Month of March next.

15. We have permitted the undermentioned Persons to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a further time; viz.—Mr. Alexander McKenzie Clark. Mr. James Frederick Stuart, M. D.

General Letter, November 27, 1822.

Para. 9. We have permitted Captain Joseph Garner, of your Establishment, to remain in England until the departure, for your Presidency, of the 1st Company's Ships appointed to Sail in the ensuing Year.

10. Mr. Henry Harris has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

General Letter, December 4, 1822.

Para. 13. Lieutenant-Colonel George Macmoline, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, the further period of Six Months,

14. We have permitted Lieutenant James Alston, of your Establishment, to remain in England until the departure, for your Presidency, of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1822-23.

15. The undermentioned Officers have our permission to return to their Duty upon your Establishment; viz.—Surgeon William L. Grant, M. D. Lieutenant John Wm. Ingram.

16. Mr. John Tierney who was allowed to proceed to your Presidency as a Passenger on board the Extra Ship *COD-TREAM*, with a view to his being appointed a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, having attained the Sixteenth year of his Age on the 3d of this Month, by Certificates delivered to us; we direct you to admit a Cadet of Infantry accordingly, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

17. His Order of Rank will be forwarded you at an early opportunity.

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 12, 1823.

No. 99. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for this Presidency, be published in General Orders:

No. 6.—1821.—List of Rank of Cadets appointed for the Bengal Artillery and Infantry proceeding by the following Ships; viz.

For the Artillery.—Charles Windham Homphreys, to rank between Samuel Watson Fenning and Mr. John Fordyce, in List No. 6—1821, dated—September 1822.



*For the Infantry*—Charles Brackley Kennet, RESOURCE, sailed 20th September 1822.—John Tierney, Abroad.—Of age to rank in this List.—Thomas Hare Scott, WOODFORD.—Of age to rank, 6th October 1822.—Allan Scott Farie, MARQUIS of HASTINGS.—Of age to rank, 11th October 1822.—Archibald Bogle, OGLE CASTLE.—Of age to rank, 14th November, 1822.

*East India House, Dec. 2d, 1822.* (Signed) Wm. ABINGTON.

No. 2—1821.—List of Rank of Assistant Surgeons appointed for Bengal and proceeding by the following Ships.

James McGregor, M. D., ANN AND AMELIA, sailed 1st August 1822.

Julius Jeffreys, CIRASSIAN, sailed 23th September ditto.

George Smith, MARQUIS of HASTINGS, sailed 11th October ditto.

James Frederick Steward, M. D., ELIZA, sailed 1st November ditto.

Alexander McKenzie Clark, ditto.

*East India House, Dec. 2d, 1822.* (Signed) Wm. ABINGTON.

*General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta, April 8, 1823.*

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence, on private affairs, granted by General Orders under date the 25th July 1822, to Major Poole, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled from the 1st of January last, and that Officer, has leave of absence from the latter date until the 30th of June next, on account of certified Sickness, with permission to proceed to the Sand-Heads.

Brevet-Captain J. Wilson, of the 2d Battalions 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to the Hill Bildars during the absence on Medical Certificate of Captain Lomas, or until further orders.

*Head quarters, Calcutta, April 9, 1823.*

Lieutenant F. Smalpage, 8th Light Cavalry, has an extension of leave to remain at the Presidency until the 12th of June next, and has afterwards permission to do duty with the 1st Light Cavalry at Sultanspore, Benares, until the 15th October, when he will proceed and join his proper Regiment at Nagpore.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Ordnance Comt.—Deputy Assistant Commissary C. Bowman, from 1st April, to 1st June, in extension.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment—Lieutenant G. Vanzetti, from 15th April, to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

*Head quarters, Calcutta, April 10, 1823.*

Station Orders by Brigadier Knox, under date Nosseerabad 7th March, 1823, for Brevet, Captain Smith, Quarter Master 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Station Staff during the absence of Brigade Major Taylor proceeding with a Detachment on Field Service, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Osborn, who, in General Orders of the 27th of February last, was directed to join his Corps, upon being relieved from the Charge of the 8th Company of Pioneers, is permitted, under the circumstances of his Case, to continue to do duty with the 1st Nosseerabad Battalion until the 1st October next, when he will proceed and join the 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry, the Corps to which he is attached, without delay.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

Hill Bildars—Brevet-Captain A. Syme, from 15th April, to 15th June, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

*Head quarters, Calcutta April 12, 1823.*

Ensign J. Bracken, of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry till the 15th of October next, when he is to be struck off and directed to join his Corps at Nagpore.

Lieutenant A. Hodges is posted to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, in the room of Lieutenant I. Steel removed to the 1st Battalion.

Brevet Captain Munro, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, is directed to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry at Barrackpore until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

General Staff.—Lieutenant H. Salter, Assistant Adjutant General, Wm. Divn. of the Army, from 15th March, to 1st May, in extension.

1st Battalion 1st Regiment.—Lieutenant J. Tillotson, from 15th May, to 15th December, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant C. Penrose, from 26th February, to 15th June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

*Head quarter, Calcutta April 11, 1823.*

Assistant Surgeon George Smith is appointed to do duty in the Artillery Hospital at Dum-Dum, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon Julius Jeffreys is attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency.

Major-General Thomas's Division Order of the 29th ultimo, directing Apothecary Redmond to do duty under the Surgeon of His Majesty's 16th Lancers at Cawnpore, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment.—Lieutenant H. Ingle, from 15th April, to 30th November, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River and eventually to the Presidency.

2d Battalion 28th Regiment.—Lieutenant Bellow, from 13th March to 13th April, on Medical Certificate.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. General of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

*Head quarters, Calcutta, April 9, 1823.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Regiment.—Ensign H. H. Lewis, to be Lieutenant, vice Kennedy deceased, 19th March, 1823.

41st Regiment.—Ensign William Gossip, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Major deceased, 3d March, 1823.

*Head quarters Calcutta April 9, 1823.*

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to except the Resignation of Ensign A. Donald, of the 14th Regiment of Foot, subject to His Majesty's pleasure,—that Officer's Name will accordingly be struck off the strength of that Corps from the 3d ultimo.

*Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 10, 1823.*

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of September last, for the period specified against their respective names, viz.

39th Regiment—Lieut. Willcocks, from 25th September 1823, to the 24th March, 1823.

59th Regiment.—Ensign Howard, from 26th July 1823, until removed to another Regiment.

*Head quarters, Calcutta, April 12, 1823.*

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons.—Lieut. Col. Childers, from 15th instant, to 24th June 1823, on his private affairs.

Ditto Lieut. and Adj. Butcher, from 15th instant, for 6 months, to visit the Hills, on sick Certificate.

16th Dragoons.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Belli, ditto, to 1st September 1823, to enable him to join his Regiment.

Ditto.—Brevet Captain Hake ditto, ditto, ditto.

41st Foot.—Lieut. Vincent, from date of Embarkation, for 1 year, to proceed to Europe on his Private affairs.

44th ditto—Lieut. Wilson, ditto, for 2 years, ditto for the recovery of his health.

The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to the undermentioned Officers, is confirmed.

41st Foot—Lieut. Col. Smelt, from 14th instant, to 1st October 1823, in extension, on private affairs.

Ditto—Major Mac Coy, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Ditto—Ensign Read, from 25th ultimo, to 24th instant, in extension, on private affairs.

69th Foot—Lieut. Bagshaw, from date of Embarkation, for 1 year, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

The Leave granted by His Excellency Lieut. General the Honorable Sir Chas. Colville, to Bt. Major Tails, of the 30th Foot, to return to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

## Warning to Servants.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,

I saw an article in your paper a few days ago, respecting the conduct of Servants, and I avail myself of the same channel for the purpose of exposing another abuse of a similar nature which loudly calls for remedy. It is this; many servants are in the habits of remaining for a few days in a situation and then without provocation or ill-treatment of any description, they absent themselves from it, and never return. In these cases it is supposed that they cannot demand wages, because they have left their situations without permission, but this is an error, for they can demand their wages for the time they have been employed, but are liable to be imprisoned afterwards for their misconduct. Of this let the following instance suffice. The Ayah of a Lady left her in the above manner some days ago, and a short time afterwards presented herself for her wages. As some articles of jewellery had been missing, which she was suspected of having stolen, and as she had left her mistress without any notice, she was told that her application would not be attended to, until the jewellery was returned, and an attempt at the same time was made to take her into custody, but she violently bit the chowkidar and made her escape. Some time after this, she again returned and uttering most dismal cries, attracted a mob about the house, and ended the matter by summoning her mistress for the amount of her wages. This lady was obliged to pay, but made a complaint at the same time of the retreat of the servant, who had left her entirely unprovided, in consequence of which she was obliged to pay 9 Rupees for the legal applications. This occurred at the Petty Court, from whence she was taken to the Police, and would have been confined for 10 days, the time when her trial would have come on, but as the complaining party was leaving Calcutta, it was heard at once and she was sentenced to be imprisoned and set to hard labor for a given time, besides being corporally punished. In publishing this, I do it from the consideration that the more publicity is given to cases of this kind the better, as Europeans are from various causes, among which their ignorance of the language is a main one, unable to cope with natives in such matters, and ignorant of the manner in which they ought to proceed in order to do so. It is much to be regretted that such transactions are not more frequently made public, as the effect of them could not be injurious, and must be beneficial to every class of persons.

I am, Sir, Yours obedient servant,

15th April, 1823.

WALTER.

## Selections.

Courier Office, April 4, 1823.—No arrivals of any description have occurred since Tuesday.

The Honorable the Governor requests the honor of the Company of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Civil, Naval and Military Services to a Ball and Supper at the Banqueting Room, on Wednesday the 23d instant, at 9 o'clock in honor of His Majesty's Birth-day.

Government House, Madras, April 3, 1823.

T. WATSON, A. D. C.

Jungypoor, April 10, 1823.—The weather has been exceedingly hot these few days back and on Tuesday the Thermometer stood as high as 97° in the shade. The want of rain begins to be felt very much, and the sowings of Indigo upon the high lands have completely failed. A fire broke out a few days ago, which consumed about 7 or 800 Houses in two Villages on opposite sides of the river. Fortunately there were no lives lost.—John Bull.

## Shipping Arrivals.

## CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 17	Carino	Portug.	B. Gonsalves	Macao	Dec. 25

## Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—RESOURCE, and HERO OF MALOWN, proceeded down.—GEORGINA, and VIRGINIA, outward-bound, remain.—FLOR DEL MAR, (Spanish), proceeded down.—ELIZA, (P.), passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. S. ROYAL GEORGE.—MANGLES, ESPERANCA, (P.), and CENEUS, (Irish), returned from Sangor.

Sangor.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.), outward-bound, remains.

The Brig McCauley, Captain W. Foster, is expected to sail for Benccoolen, in two or three days.

## Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaleon,..... per maund	14 0 a	14 8
Catchoura,.....	11 8 a	12 8
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,.....	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st,.....	1 8 a	1 9
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 6 a	1 7
Ballum, 1st,.....	1 7 a	1 8
Wheat, Dooda,.....	1 2 a	1 4
Gram, Patna,.....	1 6 a	1 7
Dhall, Urruhr, good,.....	1 14 a	2 4
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,.....	290 0 a	295 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	280 0 a	285 0
Dull blue,.....	260 0 a	270 0
Inferior purple and violet,.....	240 0 a	250 0
Strong copper,.....	275 0 a	285 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	230 0 a	240 0
Onde, fine,.....	280 0 a	210 0
Ditto, ordinary,.....	200 0 a	220 0
Saltpetre, Culmee, 1st sort,.....	5 0 a	5 2
2d sort,.....	4 6 a	4 12
3d sort,.....	3 12 a	4 0

Indigo.—This continues in undiminished demand, and firm at our quotations. The sales in it during the week, have been very considerable, we know of a sale of Jessore, about 480 maunds at 295, about 240 maunds at 280, and about 60 maunds at 294, all in bond, several other parcels of inferior and ordinary have gone off at 210 to 250, according to quality, the Americans and Arabs are still in the market.

Cotton.—The markets continue very dull, and prices almost nominal. At Mizapore, on the 9th instant, new Banda was quoted at 18-6, and Catchoura at 15-3 per local maund. At Jeagunge, on the 12th instant, new Bandah was stated at 14-4 to 15, and Catchoura at 13-14 to 15, stock 1450 maunds.

Grain.—Continues in fair demand at our quotations.

Saltpetre.—In limited request, at unimproved prices.

Sugar.—Dull, and a heavy stock in the market.

Metals.—Spelter, looking up, Iron and Steel, in fair request. Sheathing Copper, firm at our quotations, Lead, dull, Block Tin, on the decline.

Spices.—Pepper, sales in Eastern have been effected during the week at our quotations, Cloves have fallen about two annas per seer, since our last, in consequence of the late importations.

Piece Goods.—The demand very limited, and a heavy stock in the market.

Freight to London.—May be stated at £4-10 to £7-10 per ton.

Particulars of a Sale of 500,000 maunds of Salt, belonging to the Honorable Company, sold at the Exchange on the 15th and 16th April 1823.

Divisions.	Quantity.	Produce.	Average per 100 Maunds.
	Maunds.	Sa. Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Hidgelee,.....	1,50,000	5,91,430 0 0	394 4 7
Tumlook,.....	1,00,000	4,23,790 0 0	423 12 7
24-Purgunnah,.....	60,000	2,57,710 0 0	429 8 3
Jessore,.....	50,000	2,17,548 15 4	435 1 7
Billoah,.....	40,000	1,55,590 0 0	388 15 7
Chittagong,.....	20,000	80,090 0 0	400 7 0
Cuttack Pungah Salt,.....	30,000	1,30,420 0 0	434 11 9
Madras Permit Salt,.....	50,000	1,69,490 0 0	338 15 8
Total Maunds,.....	5,00,000	20,26,068 15 4	405 3 5

## Marriages.

On the 10th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. PARSON, WELBY BROWN JACKSON, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss CATHERINE HUNGERFORD.

On the 16th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Lieutenant C. J. LEWIS, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss HARRIETT ANN HODGES.

## Erratum.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, Article headed "THE DRAMA," page 655, line 32, for "by not observing," read "not to observe."